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Vaisakha 1, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 37—*Monday, April* 21, 1975/*Vaisakha* 1, 1897 (*Saka*)

COLUMNS

Congratulation on successful Launching of Indian Satellite 1

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 711, 712, 714, 717 and 718 1–26

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 713, 715, 716 and 719 to 730 26–44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6878 to 6935, 6937 to 6943, 6945 to 6953, 6955 to 6957, 6959 to 7039 and 7041 to 7077 45–205
Papers Laid on the Table 205–07

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported discriminatory policy in fixation of procurement price of rice . 207–29

Committee on Public Undertakings—

Sixtieth Report—*presented* 229–30

Pubic Accounts Committee—

Hundred and fifty-fifth Report—*presented* 230–33
Statement re. Talks held in Dacca on Ganga Waters. 233–36
Shri Jagjivan Ram 233–35
Statement by Member re. Certain Information given by the Home Minister on 8th April, 1975 re. Incidents in Calcutta 236–38
Shri Samar Guha 236–37
Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy 237–38

Election to Committee—

Marine Products Export Development Authority 238–39
Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Bill—*Introduced*. 239–45
Re Incident at Allahabad 345–48
Re. Demands of Pharmaceutical Workers and Medical Representatives . . 248–53
Re. Possible Closure of Flour Mills 253
Demands for Grants, 1975–76 253–343
Ministry of Defence 253–321
Prof. Madhu Dandavate 253–59
Shri Darbara Singh 259–64

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

COLUMNS

Shri Birender Singh Rao 264–68
Shri Syed Ahmed Aga 268–69
Shri Piloo Mody 270–75
Shri Achal Singh 275–78
Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan 279–83
Shri Sangliana 283–85
Shri J. Matha Gowder 285–87
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi 287–88
Shri M. C. Daga 288–91
Shri Kushok Bakula 291–93
Shri Swaran Singh 294–319

Ministry of Commerce 325–43

Shri Manoranjan Hazra 326–33
Shri M. Sudarsanan 342–43

Personal Explanation by Member 321–24

Statement Re. Successful Launching of the First Indian Satellite—

Shrimati Indira Gandhi 324–25

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute 343–68

Prof. Madhu Dandavate 343–51
Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy 360–67

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 21, 1975/Vaisakha 1, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CONGRATULATION ON SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF INDIAN SATELLITE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I would request you to congratulate our scientists for the successful launching of our Satellite 'Aryabhata'.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra) : I second it.

MR. SPEAKER : We congratulate all our scientists. The Prime Minister will make a statement at 5.30 p.m.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaints about Certification of seeds

*711. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR+ :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the farmers about certification of seeds; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) & (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Some complaints have been received about the quality of certified seeds sold in Maharashtra in Kharif 1974. The State Government reported that, on a detailed investigation, it has been found that the quality of the seeds was not in fact substandard and the poor germination in many instances was on account of adverse agro-climatic conditions. However, in one case, in regard to sale of Hybrid jowar, containing admixtures, it had been found that the seeds were not according to the standards and a further investigation is being undertaken into this case.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : I want to know from the Minister whether the complaints are only from one compact area or different areas of Maharashtra and which are those areas? I also want to know whether the complaints have been received only from Maharashtra or from some other States also? If so, which are those States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We had repeated this question to all the State Governments. Unfortunately, we did not receive replies from other State Governments except Maharashtra. Maharashtra Government has mentioned that there are some complaints against seeds which were supplied to the various parts of Maharashtra both by Maharashtra Government and some other agencies.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : In that case, i.e. if complaints have been received from different areas within a State, there must be some discrepancy. Anyway, may I know whether there is a Central sector scheme for Rs. 120 crores for the seed industry? Is it with the objective not to leave any room for discrepancies in distribution of good quality seeds to the farmers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member because seed is the basis of our agricultural development; and unless quality seed, with all its sound, technical quality is available, agriculture would not come up. Therefore, a very big programme of development of seed industry has been taken up. Even World Bank loans are being made available to certain State Government development corporations. We are aware of the weaknesses in the whole programme. We are trying to plug the holes.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The importance of good seeds has been mentioned by the hon. Minister; and a lot of complaints have been received about the National Seeds Corporation and its certification. Is there already some move on the part of the

Government to separate the functions of the National Seeds Corporation as a producer of foundation and multiplied seeds, from certification facilities, particularly when agricultural universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute also have laboratories and well-equipped facilities for certifying, so that the conflict of interests between the National Seeds Corporation as a producer, seller and certifier does not come in the way of multiplication and supply of seeds by all possible agencies who can produce as much of seeds as possible?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE : Complaints are not only against the National Seeds Corporation, though here and there, it is also true. But there are a number of State agencies also in the field. We have advised the State Governments that production and marketing of seeds should be completely separated from certification agencies. Certification agencies should be independent agencies, so that they do not get mixed up with producers or marketing organizations. But, unfortuantely, the State Governments have not accepted our advice in this regard. We are trying to persuade the State Governments to see that independent certifying agencies are set up in the States.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ संस्थायें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलायी जा रही हैं और उनका सेन्टर से कोई तालमेल नहीं है। इस तालमेल को बैठाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिस से अच्छे संबंध हों और केन्द्र की सलाह राज्य सरकारें माने जिस से अच्छा बीज काश्तकारों को दे सकें और जो शिकायतें हैं वह दूर कर सकें? अभी आपने बताया कि एक भावी योजना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह योजना क्या है और उस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is a Central law, the Seed Act; and this August House has given its generous support to the Seed Act. In fact, our law is one of the most modern laws in the world, So there is no lack of statute as such. In the implementation, as in other fields, there are some weaknesses.

We are in touch with the State Governments. State Governments have set up the corporations. But many of the corporations are new; and as I had mentioned, the certification agencies are not independent. We are trying now to persuade the State Governments to take it up. As far as the precise amount is concerned, the figure is not with me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Taking advantage of the farmer's anxiety and also exploiting his ignorance, many spurious private agencies have sprung up. Last year Varaluxmi seed was sold at Rs. 650 per kg, and even that was not pure seed. Considering all these aspects, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will make arrangements to see that in the States good seeds are supplied to the farmers at reasonable rates and for that purpose seed Corporations are set up in the different States? May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the World Bank is coming forward to finance one such big scheme in Andhra Pradesh? If so, when is it going to take shape?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the last part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, the Andhra scheme is now almost at the final stage. It has more or less been approved and quite a large amount is going to come by way of World Bank loan to support the Andhra Government's Seed Corporation. It is true that there are spurious seed growers who are taking advantage of the scarcity of seeds. Now that there is an awareness among the Indian farming community of the new seeds, which is a healthy thing, some unscrupulous elements are exploiting this to their advantage. But under the Seed Law even criminal action can be taken against such spurious elements who exploit the farmers by distributing sub-standard seeds.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Karnataka Government is selling Varaluxmi seeds to the Andhra Government at the rate of Rs. 600 per kg. Is it not a high price? Yet, a State Government is selling to another State Government at this price.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member should appreciate that we have enough of a good quality seeds now for long staple cotton. It is a healthy trend. We should take a balanced view. In fact, this has helped us so much by bringing up the production. Well, there are some weaknesses and we should try to rectify them.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : So far as the quality of the seeds is concerned, it is not only that of the State farms or of private persons but even that of the Central seed Corporation the seeds supplied, especially of vegetables, are so defective that there is no germination. They are so bad that they die in infancy. What are you going to do to see that there is proper certification of these seeds?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : For the certification of the seeds germination of a certain percentage is one of the important considerations. Otherwise, the seed is not certified, whether it is a public sector agency or a private agency. If that test is not satisfied, they are liable for prosecution.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : As the hon. Minister knows, I grow some crops.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If the hon. Member has any specific instances, he can bring them to my notice.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have brought it to the notice of the Seed Corporation that even 40 per cent of the seeds do not germinate. Even the Government agencies do not buy from them; they buy from private sources, because they are so hopeless.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am not saying that no mistakes are committed by them but, by and large, the seed production programme is really making very good progress and impact.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am surprised to hear the Minister say, on the one hand, that the farmers have become aware of good seeds and, on the other, unscrupulous elements are taking advantage of this. I am glad the farmer has become aware of it. But, why has not the Government become aware of the fact that certified seed has become one of the prime inputs in agriculture and, therefore, it should go all out for a scheme to make certified seeds easily available, instead of allowing Varaluxmi to be sold at Rs. 600 a kg. or a new seed that is coming from Madras at Rs. 10,000 a kg? Therefore, the Government should do something to make such seeds easily available and also to see that the certified seeds perform. Do they have any intention of starting a scheme by which the non-performance of their own certified seeds will attract sanctions from the Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would like to put the record straight. First of all, the biggest seed production programme is in the case of wheat, and I must say that there has been a very good performance, both on the part of the State Government agencies and the National Seeds Corporation, and even the State Governments have no major complaints with regard to wheat and rice. In the case of bajra, gram etc., there are certain other factors like genetic problems which the scientists have not succeeded in solving. There is the same problem in sorghum, and the vegetables problem is also there, but because of that I do not think we should draw the conclusion that the picture is discouraging at all. In fact, the seed production programme has given a lot of strength and support to our production programme, in agriculture.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Farmers in Gujarat have to go to Madras to get their seeds.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : We have ourselves been agriculturists, and I know that spurious seeds have been supplied to agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh. As our friend pointed out, Varalakshmi was mixed with more than 50 per cent of spurious seeds, and the agriculturists out of disgust plucked those plants and threw them at the doors of the agencies which supplied them those spurious seeds. The Minister accepts that spurious seeds are supplied. He also accepts that it is a criminal offence. So, against how many such agencies have you taken action?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am glad that even the hon. lady Member is taking interest in the seed production programme. I would only submit that even Varalakshmi has been really very successful, but if there are failures and they are brought to our notice, we can ask the State Governments to take action.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : At the meeting of the Members of Parliament of Andhra Pradesh, I brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister and the officers who were present there, but so far I do not think any action has been taken against any of these people who have offended. It is a common phenomenon in every State where they have been growing cotton seeds, it is not in my own State alone.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : This is a question which requires prompt action.

MR. SPEAKER : I was quiet because of this fear of the International Year of Women, but you are also trying to ape.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : While all the men are sitting here, it is the women who do the agricultural work, they are suffering. So, women are indispensable even so far as seed production is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 712.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Question No. 712.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) *rose*—

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do you reply?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have not ceased to be a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody doubts it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am glad I have the goodwill of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You should be grateful to the Member who tabled the question.

Drinking water for Delhi

*712. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total drinking water supply available at present for Delhi; and

(b) the assessed requirement for the next five years and the steps taken to augment the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) 193 million gallons per day.

(b) For an anticipated population of 60 lakhs by 1980 in Delhi, the total requirement of water would be 360 MGD @ 60 gallons per head per day.

To augment the water resources the following three projects are in progress :

(1) Lining of Western Jamuna Canal and Delhi Tail Distributary and the setting up of the Haiderpurhead Works:

(2) Construction of a Conduit for conveyance of water from Upper Ganga Canal along with its own head works ; and

(3) Construction of 3 more Ranney wells.

These would provide more than 200 MGD of additional water for Delhi.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : He has told us that 200 MGD of additional water will be available for Delhi. I would like to know when the Haiderpur head works would be completed. When can we expect the completion of the Ram Ganga or Upper Ganga Canal project? And also about the three Ranney Wells I would like to know by which year, he expects these to be completed. I would like to know from you, with this additional water supply, what steps are being taken to have additional water mains or ancillary mains to provide that water supply, which will be available, to security areas and shortage areas? I would like to know whether these are as have been identified and whether this distribution system is being also improved? What steps are being taken in this direction and when are these projects likely to be completed?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : As far as the Haiderpurhead Works are concerned, the project is expected to be completed early in 1978. As regards Conduit from the Upper Ganga Canal, it is expected to be completed by 1979. Regarding the distribution system, I would like to inform the House that action is also being simultaneously initiated to redesign the distribution system. Tenders have been called for from the various indigenous consultants who can take up the work. Now it is expected that the work of redesign would take about a year once the work is allotted. So, we are on the job.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the Municipal Corporation has been superseded and the charge of water supply is given to them-what steps Government has taken or proposed to take to streamline the Water Supply Undertaking? Mere bureaucratisation would not be enough. The poor people of Delhi are very much concerned with this Undertaking. What steps the Minister is contemplating to take to see that the genuine grievances of the people, particularly the poorest people living in *jhuggi* and *jhompri*, unauthorised colonies and villages where water supply is not available, inadequate; in some cases, there is no water at all are attended to? There, what steps did we take to see that the genuine grievances of the people of Delhi are attended to promptly by the new arrangements which are being made?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : We are equally anxious to provide water supply to the poorest sections of the community referred to by the hon. Memeber. I would like to inform him that so far as water supply to these communities is concerned, once the water mains are laid by the Corporation, it will be done. So far the money has been paid to lay water mains in 39 such clusters. Ten places have already been provided with water mains and the work in the remaining 29 has been in progress.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what arrangements are being made for providing drinking water to the servant quarters of chummery No. 4 in front of Gole Dakhana. There are about 50—60 houses, but not a single tap is there. Then what about Central vista Mess and also Laxmibai Nagar where water is not coming on the first floor? There very little water is coming. So, I would like to know what arrangements you are making, because these colonies are in the heart of Delhi? I would like to know what are you doing apart from *jhuggi* and *jhompri* ? Even in *Jhuggies* where there are a large number of *jhuggis* and *jhompries*, only two or three taps are there, which are very meager in number.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Mukul Banerji, the question was of a general nature. You are asking specific questions about certain localities and all that. If he has got the information, I do not mind.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : You have rightly pointed out that specific question require specific notice.

MR. SPEAKER : But if you can do it, inform here. Otherwise, without a question it is not very necessary.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAAIH : I shall try to do it.

MR. SPEAKER : You need a specific question; you talk to her when you get the information.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : सर्दियों में पानी अधिक होता है और लोगों को पानी की आवश्यकता कम होती है । गर्मियों में पानी की आवश्यकता अधिक होती है और पानी नदियों, तालाबों, कुओं आदि में कम होता है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आपने इस बार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि गर्मियों में अधिक पानी लोगों को दिया जाए ? जो तीनों योजनाएं आपने बताई हैं वे कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाएंगी और इन पर कितना खर्च होगा ? क्या इनको केन्द्र के माध्यम से बनाया जा रहा है या दिल्ली प्रशासन के माध्यम से और वही इस काम को प्रारम्भ करेगा या कारपोरेशन करेगी ? मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके लिए कितनी आर्थिक सहायता देगी । ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : As regards water supply, the Delhi Municipal Corporation is responsible for supplying potable water to the entire city of Delhi. About wastage when there is water and shortage when there is no water, I request for the support of the public and, particularly, of the hon. Member to help us to see that water is economised and that there is no waste of water.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : हमारे बदर मिनिस्टर जब से इस महकमे के मिनिस्टर बने हैं तब से दिल्ली का हाल यह है कि यह पहली गर्मियां है और टूटी है लेकिन पानी नहीं है । झुग्गी झोपड़ियां जिन का जिक्र भगत जी ने किया है वहां पाइप भी नहीं हैं और टूटियां भी नहीं है । लाखों की तादाद में लोग दूर दूर जा कर पानी लाते है । जहां पब्लीक टैप्स हैं वहा बहुत भीड़ रहती है और सुबह से शाम तक लड़ाईयां होती हैं और आऐ दिन पढ़ने को मिलता है कि कत्ल इस कारण से हो गई है । आबादी जो बढ़ रही है इसको देखते हुए पर कैपिटा वाटर सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं । आप बदर मिनिस्टर है और बड़े अच्छे मिनिस्टर हैं ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : The hon. member said that since this brother has become the Minister, the water has become scarce in Delhi. May I inform him that my earlier brothers also had the same difficulty?

Regarding the shortage of water, we are cartainly having complaints about the shortage for a long time, long before my accession to this gaddi from parts of, Ramakrishnapuram, parts of Moti Bagah Malaviya Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Janakpuri, because some of them are at tail-end also because of their elevation, in my answer, I have already indicated that we are, at present, able to supply only 193 million gallons of water per day whereas the requirement now is of the order of 282 million gallons per day at the rate of 60 gallons per head.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Delhi is such a vast growing city. It is not only supply of more quantity of water but also of clean water. The sewage is let into the Jammuna river. Whenever one drinks water, one has a feeling that one is drinking gutter water. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plant to make water more clean and see that the sewage is divereted and not let into the Jammuna river?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Regarding the question raised by the hon. Member, sometime back there have been complaints in the past about the Jamuna river water getting pollluted at Wazirabad and Okhla Water Works. As regards Wazirabad Water Works, the sewage problem has already been solved by constructing a barrage at a cost of Rs. 1½ crores. No sewage water now enters the Jamuna river at Wazirabad barrage and that quality of water in this place is maintained at a high standard.

श्री शशी भूषण : जनकपुरी एशिया की सब से बडी कालोनी है जिस मे लगभग ढाई लाख आदमी रहते है । वहां पानी की व्यवस्था नही है । बड़ी बड़ी कालोनीज आप बनाते जाते है । वहां आप पानी की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते ? उसके लिए आप क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ?

SHR K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : This also relates to a particular area which falls in the same category as that on which a question has been put from this side.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : फिल्टर्ड वाटर आपने जितना बताया है, अन-फिल्टर्ड वाटर की भी उतनी ही कमी है । अब फिल्टर्ड वाटर बाग-बगीचों और लान में लिया जाता है लेकिन फिल्टर्ड वाटर उसकी जगह भी काम में लिया जाता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय अन-फिल्टर्ड वाटर की ज्यादा व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे जिससे फिल्टर्ड वाटर पीने के लिए लोगों को ज्यादा मिल सके । मोती बाग के एम०पीज को भी पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है, इस संबंध में क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ।

SHR. K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Everay conceivable step is being taken to increase the potable water supply.

Import of Rice from U.S.A. under PL-480

*714. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR† :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government have rejected the proposal to give rice to India under PL— 480; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIAGTION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Government of India did not make any proposal to the US Government for supply of rice under PL-480. There were, however, some discussions between the two Governments on the possibility of supply of one lakh tonnes of rice to India. it was decided not to include supply of rice in the agreement. The final agreement concluded on 20th March, 1975, was for the supply of 8 lakh tonnes of wheat only.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : यह देश के लिये कितनी अपमानजनक बात है कि आजादी मिलने के इतने वर्ष बाद भी अमरिका से अन्न की भीख मांगने के लिये जाते हैं । जब अमरीका देश के खिलाफ है, आपकी आजादी के खिलाफ हाथ डाल रहा है, इंडियन ओशन में फौजी अड्डा बना रहा है, पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने की बात आपके सामने है, तो भी चावल के लिये आप अमरीका से वार्ता करने गये । क्या यह संभव नहीं था कि दूसरे देशों से चावल की सप्लाई के लिये वार्ता करते ? किन दूसरे

देशों से इस संबंध में आपने छानबीन की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I do not apreciate the feeling of the Hon'ble Member in this regard. We may have differences with USA on other issues, about which we have taken a firm position even countries like China and Russia purchase foodgrains from USA in their National interest. But as far as the national interest is concerned, we purchase from all countries, including USA. This should not come in our dealings with USA or any country.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : और देशों से कितनी जगहों से चावल की सप्लाई के लिये वार्ता की थी और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are exploring the possiblities from Burma, Thailand and Egybt. Still the picture is not very clear because the prices of international markets are very high and, therefore, we are having some difficulties. Even the availability picture is not clear.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सरकारने सोचा है कि जैसा गेहु के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में किया है वैसा ही चावल के उत्पादन मे तरक्की के लिये भी कुछ किया जाये जिससे देश में ही चावल प्राप्त हो सके, बाहर से न मंगाना पड़े ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are attending to the production programme and, in fact, rice production is going up. This year, the difficulties are there as important rice growing areas in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamilnadu are having a severe drought. That is why there was a set-back in rice producion.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the Hon'ble. Minister as he has stated that there are serious drought conditions in the rice producing States like Orissa and other regions, whether the Government has assessed the actual requirements of rice for the year 1975-76 and, if so, what would be the real shortage, so that, at last from May onwards, if there is a demand from rice growing States for rice, the Government can know whether it is in a position to meet the demand from States like Orissa which are suffering from drought?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This question is regarding import of rice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I wanted to know whether the Government has assessed the requirements so that we may import rice.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't ask far-fetched questions which have no relevance to the main question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I ask how much rice the Government wants to import— if not from USA, from different countreics?

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down it is not essential to make out another question. This is a very categorical question whether the U. S. Government have rejected the proposal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the Government whether a deduction can be drawn from the policy of import of foodgrains from foreign countries in regard to wheat and rice-from the figures it will be seen that, during the last ten years, the import of rice is gradually coming to nil; last year it was almost nil.

MR. SPEAKER : The main Question seeks factual information whether the U.S. Government have rejected the proposal to give rice to India under PL-480. Why should the other matters be brought here?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Allright, Sir. I have my call-attention motion when I will raise it.

Take-over of Rice Trade

*717. **SHRI C. K. GHANDRAPPAN**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose soon to take over rice trade, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The question of take-over of wholesale trade in rice was discussed with the State Chief Ministers/Governors and the leaders of the Opposition Parties in 1973 and ti was considered advisable to leave it to the States to adopt the system of procurement best suited to them in the light of the prevaliling local conditions. The State Governments who were willing to take over wholesale trade in rice from 1973—74 Kharif season were allowed to do so. Accordingly, Assam State Government took over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from 1st November, 1973.

The question was again considered in the Conference of Chief Ministers/Food Ministers at the beginning of the 1974-75 Kharif season and it was decided to continue the same policy.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : In the statement the hon. Minister says that the Union Government has left the question of take-over of wholesale trade in rice to the States, that the Assam Government has taken over and that the Government still wants to pursue the same policy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that, due to shortage of rice in the Central pool, the Government have failed to fulfil the demands for rice made by the various States in the last two years, and if so, whether the Government would reconsider its present stand in regard to this—that is, leaving the matter to the States—and whether the Government will take a Central policy in regard to this.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We have consulted the Chief Ministers and we have found that the Chief Ministers coming from different areas have different views on this. Taking into consideration the position of the rice economy, shortage, organisational set-up, etc., we come to the conclusion that it would be most appropriate if we gave the descretion to the State Governments to adopt any particular mode of procurement, including take-over of rice trade.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister has cleverly evaeded the first part of my question. I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to another statement made by the same Minister in reply to Question No. 720. where the Government admits its colossal failure to supply rice to various States. I have gone through the statement and I can say that they have failed to meet the demands of all the States, without exception. In view of this, how can the Government justify that there are organisational difficulties, there are differences of views, there are so many other problems and therefore, they have left it to the States? In view of the magnitude of the problem, I would like to ask the Government what exactly is standing in the way of their taking a bold step so that the people will not starve and die.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I do not think, that take-over or not taken over has really anything to do with the food procurement. The point is that, this year, the rice shortage is mainly because of the fact that very important rice-growing areas in the country have sufferened a set-back, as I mentioned earlier, in rice production because of drought. It has nothing to do with take-over or no take-over. Despite that, I must say, this year's procurement is fairly close to last year's procurement because of the very positive efforts made by the State Governments and the Government of India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know whether, in wiew of the drought conditions in the various States and the serious shortages-if we look to the statement which Mr. Chandrappan has referred, we will find that almost every State's demand for rice has not been met by the Centre- and also in view of the fact that the problem will be more acute from the beginning of May, Government has really made an assessment of the rice requirements of the rice-growing States and if so, how they are going to meet the demands.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are constantly in touch with the State Governments and we have broad assessment of their requirements. Where there is shortage of rice, we are meeting the reasonable requirements of the State Governments by replacing wheat with rice. As far as reasonable requirements are concerned, we are not cutting down the demands of the State Governments very much, whether it is Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa or Tamil Nadu. We have been supplying very substantial quantities of rice to these State Governments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Minister has replied that even though they have not adopted from the Central the system of take-over of the rice trade, there is no chance of non-availability of rice to the places where there is demand from the State Governments. My point is that it does not depend only on the production. The availability of rice to the common people depends on the stock position. Now in West Bengal, five lakhs tonnes was taken as the target for procurement by the Government this year, and uptil now not even two lakhs of rice has been prodcured. As a result, there is a chance of breakdown of rationing system in the statutory rationing areas, what to speak of the modified rationing system in the rural areas.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The question is not very much relevant but I would like to say that the conclusion of the hon. Member that the rationing system in West Bengal and Calcutta is on the stage of breakdown is not correct. We have been supplying very large quantities of wheat to West Bengal. Today, I examined the price position. Because of very good record production of foodgrains in West Bengal, the position is much better there as compared to many other States.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Shri Chandrappan has already quoted the reply of the hon. Minister to Question No. 720. With your permission, I would like to draw the attention to what is mentioned in reply to Question on No. 720. It is mentioned that the requirements of wheat or rice or of foodgrains as a whole are elastic. I do not want to enter into a discussion, but an elementary student of Economics is told right in the vary beginning of the first year that the requirements of foodgrains all over the world under all circumstances are in-elastic. If there is a greater supply, it is not going to result in a greater demand. If you are formulating your policy on such absolutely faulty premises, I do not know what question to put.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : May I request the hon. Member to put this question when Question No. 720 comes?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Speaker will not permit me then. Therefore, kindly answer it now.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you alway presume that I would not permit you?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : The Minister has claimed that the procurement seems to be good. I would like to know, what is the target that he wants to reach? Which are the States which have fulfilled the target? and is there any other State like Assam which has taken over the trade in rice?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : Assam is the only State where rice trade has been taken over. Even there the procurement is much lower as compared to last year. It justifies my point that the level of procurement does not really depend on what mode of procurement is adopted.

As far as the other question is concerned I am sorry that does not come within the purview of this question.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : You are discouraging a State which is making sincere efforts to unimplement thenataional plicy of Public distribution through takeover of the food grain trade. May I ask the minister . .

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : He is the Chairman of the Procurement Co-operative.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : in Assam apart from the agency, Assam Apex Co-ope. Marketing Society set up by the State Govt. the Central Govt. Agency. FCI is also operating. May I ask the Minister whether the FCI has fulfilled its target of procurement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have not got the information with me as to how much rice the State agency has procured and how much the Food Corporation has been able to procure. The procurement does not depend upon the efforts of the FCI alone. My information is that FCI has not been given substantially surplus districts. I do not want to attribute any motive. But it is the State Government on which procurement depends.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : Assam is the only State which has taken over the rice trade. The centre should have given all necessary help for its success. But there the FCI is lagging far behind the Assam Apex Marketing Society in procurement of paddy. They are following a dog-in-the-manger policy. I want to know what steps you have taken to make the FCI fulfil its targets.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Will the State Government ...

MR. SPEAKER : What has gone wrong with you, Madam? On every question you want to interrupt? Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

***718. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को गत तीन वर्षों से वर्षवार, कितनी कितनी अनुदान राशि प्राप्त हो रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : There are at present seven Central Universities. A statement showing the grants given to these universities by the University Grants Commission during the last three years is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Name of the University	1972—73		1973—74		1974—75	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	(Rupees in Crores)					
Aligarh Muslim University . .	1·21	2·42	0·86	2·66	1·07	4·18
Banaras Hindu University (excluding affiliated colleges) .	2·13	3·10	2·29	3·39	1·77	5·29
Delhi University including colleges	3 48	4·06	3·43	4·25	1·32	9·42
University of Hyderabad . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	..
Jawaharlal Nehru University .	1·61	0·19	1·85	0·21	1·75	1·30
North Eastern Hill. University (excluding affiliated colleges)	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·50	..
Visva-Bharati	0·13	0·72	0·18	0·83	0·20	1·13

NOTES : (1) The figures of grants for 1974—75 are provisional as the accounts for that year are yet to be finalized.

(2) The grants paid to the University of Hyderabad, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the North Eastern Hill University include funds needed for the establishment of these universities, whereas for the other four Central Universities, the grants paid are for maintenance and development.

(3) In the case of Central Universities the grants also include the contribution of the University Grants Commission on items for which State Governments are expected to provide a matching share in the case of State Universities.

(4) The non-plan grants paid during 1974—75 also/include grants to cover the expenditure incurred consequent upon the revision of pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff and for additional dearness allowance.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि देश में करीब 90 विश्वविद्यालय हैं और 7 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं । तीन साल की ग्रान्टस की फिगर्ज को देखने से पता चलता है कि जहां सरकार दूसरे 90 विश्वविद्यालयों को जो अनुदान दे रही है वे कुछ लाख रुपए तक सीमित हैं वहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को वह करोड़ों रुपयों का अनुदान दे रही है, जब कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का हाल यह हो रहा है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरु यूनिवर्सिटी, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और विश्वभारती आदि सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता, गुटबन्दी और एक तरह से राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का अभाव उभर रहा है, जो देश के

लिए और शिक्षा के लिए, बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है । मैं इस संदर्भ में सरकार से यह जानना. चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं में बढ़ रही अनुशासनहीनता, गुटबन्दी और चरित्र के अभाव को देखते हुए उन की ग्रान्टस में कुछ कमी करेगी और जो विश्वविद्यालय साल में छः या आठ महीने बन्द रहते है, क्या वह उनको बन्द कर देगी ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The impression of the hon. Member that the Central Universities have remained closed for a longer period during the last three years than the other Universities. is entirely incorrect. As a matter of fact, as I have stated in reply to another question in the House, the actual days of closure and the days lost are much smaller here.

I share with the hon. Member the feelings about the growth of indiscipline, but I do not think that it would be correct that the academic needs and requirements of a University should be ignored because of these factors. These factors have to be met in other ways.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में भी कई बार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी है । सदन को याद होगा कि उस सत्र के दौरान भी काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में जो कुछ घटनाएं हुई उनको लेकर और जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो घटनाएं हुई है उनको ले कर कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है । ग्रान्ट देखने से हम को पता चलता है कि 72–73 में नान-प्लान मद में अलीगढ़ मुस्लीम विश्वविद्यालय को 2.42 करोड़ रुपया दिया जो और 74–75 में 4.18 करोड़ रुपया देने का प्रविजन रखा है और बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को जहा 72–73 में नान-प्लान मद के अंतर्गत 3.10 करोड़ रुपया दिया वहां 74–75 में 2.95 करोड़ का आप ने अनुदान रखा है । दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को उस से भी बहुत अधिक इस बार 9.42 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान की बात आप ने कही है । देश के गरीबों के करोड़ों रुपये इन विश्वविद्यालयों में खर्च होते हैं और जो हस्र है वह हमें मालूम है । एक एक विद्यार्थी के ऊपर जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवार्सिटी, बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर जो खर्च होता है उस को देखते हुए सब को जाहिर है कि शिक्षा के लक्ष्य की पूर्त्ति भी हम नही कर रहे हैं और शिक्षा को नीचे भी गिराते चले जा रहे है । इन बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मै जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी हाल में जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी और काशी हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय में जो डिस्टर्बेंसेज हुए जिन के कारण विश्वविद्यालयों को बन्द करना पड़ा, तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने इन विश्वविद्यालयों का भ्रमण किया और वहां के पदाधिकारियों, शिक्षकों और छात्रों से बात की ? यदि ऐसा उन्होंने दिया तो प्रतिफल क्या है ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, this does not arise out of this question. The matter has been discussed already and if the hon. Member wants to discuss this further..(*Interruptions*)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप गए या नहीं ? मै जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में आप कहां कहां गंए ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : With lung power I do not propose to yield to my distinguished friend. The issue is that these universities are governed by an Act of Parliament. Certain powors given to the Universities; Certain powers are kept with the Visitor. Therefore, this statement of my hon. friend that whenever there is trouble, the Government should start rushing into it, is, in my opioion, not in accordance with the procedures that have been prescribed by this House under the Act.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा सवाल साफ है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने किन किन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का भ्रमण किया ? किस किस जगह वह गए ? यह पूछना कोई गलत नहीं है और लंग पावर की बात भी नहीं है । पब्लिक सेक्टर का कोई मंत्री है तो वह वहां जाता है और ऐक्ट में प्राविजन की बात भी नहीं है (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, लंग पावर से ही तो चल रहे हैं आप ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, last time when the matter came up, I had answered this question that I had visited all these universities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the statement I find that there is no mention of a university in Delhi which is said to be deemed university. Take for example Jamia Milia which has its glorious past and its glorious traditions. Unfortunately, it is still considered to be a deemed university.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this would also be included as a Central University.

The grants have been given by UGC for this particular, institution, the Jamia Milia?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is only the Parliament which can declare a university to be a Central University and not an institution by itself. But, if the hon. Member is interested in putting any question on Jamia Milia, I shall be glad to answer it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is not my question. It is only when I put the question that the Government will do something. It is a peculiar thing. Suppose, I am not in Parliament . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, it is not a question of arguments. It is a question of facts.

MR. S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, kindly hear me for a minute. Jamia Milia is considered to be a deemed University. Now, the teachers also have been paid the central pay scales. I am happy and I should congratulate them.

MR. SPEAKER : He says it is a deemed university.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the difference between a deemed University and a university? I shall be obliged if he could give the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you Putting it on his behalf?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether there is any proposal by the Government to make it a full fledged University? He has not answered that.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not within the scope of this question. You are asking questions about various matters, whether they have done this or that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, a lot of foreign students come there. Why should they suffer?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये फरमा रहे हैं कि आप के जेहन में या तसव्वुर मे कभी इस को भी केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का ख्याल है ? ये आप के तसव्वुर और जेहन की बात कर रहे है ।

प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन : तसव्वुरात के उपर तो यह मौका नही है । यहा तो वाक्यात का सवाल है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, would the House be right in assuming that these large amounts which are being spent by the Central Government on these Central Universities are meant *inter alia*. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, Dr, Kailas is exercising power on your behalf.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not know how to pronounce Dr. Kailas.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, would the House be justified in expecting that these large moneys which are being spent from the exchequer of the Central Government in maintaining the Central Universities are supposed to create an atmosphere and to train graduates who would come out and cater to the larger objectives including secular objectives? In that view of the matter, may I know of the Minister what steps have been taken by the Central Government, while spending large money to ensure that the communal virus which is being installed in the Banaras Hindu University and about which the Gajendragadkar Commission bemoaned very grievously, is eradicated? This is the case even in Aligarh, Communalism is miserable, viral and poisonous anywhere, whether it is Aligarh or Banaras Hindu University. What specific steps have been taken by the Government, having spent crores of rupees, to rid the campus of these two universities of the communal virus. which is existing today?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir' Government shares the sentiments of the hon. members and I am sure of all sections of the House, that the communal virus is a serious danger to the health of the entire nation, to all sections, to all universities and to all educational institutions, We would be doing all that lies in our power, within the Constitutional frame-work, to encourage forces of secularisim, which we hope, will be able to contain this communal virus.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : From the statement, it appears that whereas the non-plan expenditure of Delhi University in 1972-73 was Rs. 4.06 crores and in 1973-74, Rs. 4.25 crores, in 1974—75, in the days of economic crisis, you have allotted Rs. 9.42 crores, more than double. May I know, what is the need for such an expenditure and secondly, what has happened to the proposal for establishment of two universities, the North Eastern Hill University and the University at Hyderabad, in regard to which from 1972-73 onwards, you have not been able to do anything?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, with regard to the first point of the hon. Member, I have already stated in the note that this sudden increase in the non-plan expenditure in 1974-75 has been largely due to the revision of pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff and for additonal dearness allowance that has been paid.

With regard to the University of Hydrabad, the House will recall that the Act was passed only during the financial year 1974-75. The planning Board and the Executive Council of the University are working out detailed plans and expenditure would start only after these plans are worked out.

So far as the North-Eastern Hill University is concerned, there is no non-plan expenditure for the reason that the normal procedure here is that the expenditure which is taken as part of the plan expenditure in one plan period is then transferred to non-pain expenditure in the next plan period...

MR. SPEAKER : We are going beyond the time, You must be very brief in your answer. How much is left?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I will take just less than half a minute more.

The point is that this University started functioning only in the Fifth Plan period and therefore, there is no non-plan expenditure in this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Study of sea fishing in Tamil Nadu

*713. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the sea fishing in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether a number of Japanese fishing boats are coming to bay of Bengal to catch a special variety of fish called TUNA; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to stop this menace and special schemes contemplated to exploit the sea wealth by constructing fishing harbours providing machanised boats to the fishermen in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d) Currently the fish production along the Tamil Nadu coast averages 164,000 tonnes while the potential is estimated as 320,000 tonnes Government are aware that distant water fishing vessels of other countries including those of Japan are fishing on high seas in the Bay of Bengal, particularly for Tuna. If they violate our territorial waters, action is taken to apprehend them. Government are also taking measures for the introduction of deep sea-fishing vessels including vessels for Tuna fishing, provision of harbours, exploratory surveys, training and facilities for storage and marketing to exploit these resources.

In so far as fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu are concerned, a deep sea fishing harbour is under construction at Madr--

and a fishing harbour capable of handling medium vessels is ready at Tuticorin. Government have sanctioned recently a smaller harbour at Mallipatnam.

Tamil Nadu has as many as 2000 mechanised boats in operation and 800 more are proposed to be added during the course of the 5th Plan. This programme is being implemented by the State Fisheries Corporation, availing of institutional finances.

Supply of levy sugar to fair price shops in M. P. by Food Corporation of India.

*715. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Food Corporation of India was entrusted with the work of supply of levy sugar to fair price shops in M.P.;

(b) how much sugar was given to Food Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise upto December, 1974 for distribution in M.P.;

(c) how much sugar was actually supplied by Food Corportion of India during each year upto December, 1974, to M.P.;

(d) what are the reasons for the short supplies; and

(e) when the Central Government will make up this short fall to redress the difficulties of the consumers in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India took over the wholesale distribution of levy sugar in Madhya Pradesh from 1st January, 1973. The following quantity was allottted to it during the 1973 and 1974 for distribution in the State :

Year	Quantity allotted (Tonnes)
1973	1,57,873
1974	1,45,124

(c) The Food Corporation of India actually supplied 1,52,691 and 1,36,222 tonnes of levy sugar in 1973 and 1974 respectively.

(d) The main reasons for short supplies are atributable to longerleads from mills to the consuming centres, operational difficulties in obtaining wagons, delay in lifting by States nominees etc.

(e) All possible steps are being taken by the Corporation to improve the supply position.

Sugarcane Arrears

*716. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane growers have to get about Rs. 100 crores as arrears from the sugar barons;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken for realising such a huge amount from the sugar barons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The outstanding amount towards price of cane supplied by the growers to the mills during the current season was about Rs. 70.25 crores as on 15-3-75. This includes about Rs. 47.09 crores representing the value of the cane supplied during the preceding 14 days.

(c) The State Governments are taking all possible steps, including legal action wherever necessary, to get the arrears cleared.

Ganga-Brahmaputra Link Project

*719. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers;

(b) when the project is likely to be taken in hand; and

(c) what will be the advantages or benefit to the country by this project ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) The Brahmaputra-Ganga Link supplemented by storages in the Brahmaputra basin has been one of the proposals under consideration of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. The Scheme is still in a conceptaual stage and the details have yet to be evolved on the basis of Indo-Bangladesh joint studies and investigations. The principal objective of the scheme is the augmentation of the fair weather flows of the Ganga in the lean months to meet the long term requirements of water in India and Bangladesh. Signaficant Irrigation, navigation and flood control benefits to both countries through multipurpose development are visualised under the scheme.

Requirement of Wheat and Rice of States

*720. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total requirement of wheat and rice, State-wise, estimated to tide over the country's food shortage in 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) total arrival of wheat and rice from different foreign countries upto the end of March, 1975; and

(c) demands made by various States for allotment of wheat and rice during the above periods and the allotments made to the respective States upto the end of February, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) An estimate of the shortage of foodgrains in the country can be worked out on the basis of production and demands/requirements in a particular year. Final production estimates for wheat and rice for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 will become available sometime in July-August, 1975, and July-August, 1976 respectively. The requirements of wheat or rice or of foodgrains as a whole are elastic to a considerable extend depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitutable food-stuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation, etc. In view of this, it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of requirements of wheat and rice on State-wise basis for 1974-75 and 1975-76.

(b) 52.34 lakh tonnes of wheat were imported from different foreign countries during financial year 1974-75. No rice was imported during the said period.

(c) The information is furnished in Annexture 1.

Statement

Demands made by various States for allotment of wheat and rice during 1974-75 *and* 1975-76 (*April only*) *and allotments made to states upto February*, 1975

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Demand				Allotment	
	1974—75 (April-March)		1975—76 (April only)		1974—75 (April to February)	
	R	W	R	W	R	W
Andhra Pradesh	..	180·5	..	20·0	..	96·6
Assam	20·0	315·0	..	30·0	5·0	162·00
Bihar	..	930·0	..	70·0	..	580·0
Gujarat	300·0	1200·0	25·0	108·0	26·0	441·0
Haryana	..	280·0	..	20·0	..	143·0
Himachal Pradesh	34·0	68·0	3·0	5·0	11·8	55·0
J. & K.	48·0	97·5	NR	NR	59·0	136·0

State	Demand				Allotment	
	1974-75 (April-March)		1975-76 (April only)		1974-75 (April to February)	
	R	W	R	W	R	W
Karnataka . .	10 0	260·0	..	15·0	..	96·0
Kerala . . .	714 7	607·4	..	142·0	612·5	31·05
Madhya Pradesh .	..	187 3	..	27 0	..	94·0
Maharashtra . .	300·0	1602·0	25 0	175·0	146·0	982·6
Manipur . .	16·0	7·4	..	0 65	18·5	8·0
Meghalaya . .	54·5	21·5	NR	NR	41·0	28·0
Nagaland . .	10·5	7·1	NR	NR	13 05	10·4
Orissa . . .	45·0	300·5	30·0	30·0	3·3	187·0
Punjab . . .	..	195·0	NR	NR	..	199·0
Rajasthan . .	..	292·0	..	30·0	0·3	149·0
Tamilnadu . .	150·0	276 0	50 0	60·0	..	156·0
Tripura . .	26 5	13·0	2·0	3·0	11·0	11·0
Uttar Pradesh .	..	687·0	..	50 0	..	441·0
West Bengal . .	600 0	1490 0	30·0	130·0	380·0	1073·0
A. & N. Islands .	5·6	4·0	1 5	0·5	6·6	5·3
Arunachal Pradesh .	14·45	5·91	1·6	0·6	10·5	5·8
Chandigarh . .	..	42·0	..	3·5	..	8·0
D. & N. Haveli .	1·2	5·28	0·1	0·4	1·0	3·35
Delhi . . .	49·0	478·0	4·0	45·0	44·0	397·0
Goa, Daman & Diu .	26·0	46·0	NR	3·9	25·6	25·6
Pondicherry . .	2·0	5·43	NR	NR	0·50	5·42
Mizoram . .	32·0	2·7	3·0	NIL	21·5	3·1

R—Rice.

W—Wheat.

NR—Demands not received.

Schemes For Provision of House Sites to Landless Workers

*721. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless workers rural areas to whom house-sites were to be given under the scheme of 100 per cent grant assistance, the number of house-sites so far given to the landless rural workers under the scheme for construction of houses State-wise;

(b) how much of Central assistance of Rs. 10.75 crores for provision of 3,08,137 house-sites has so far been utilised; to what extent the target of 3,08,137 house-sites has been fulfilled; and

(c) in case there is under utilisation of assistance and unfulfilment of target and diversion of funds, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) During 1972-73 and 1973-74 when the scheme for the Provision of House sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas was in the Central Sector, 1507 projects covering 8,85,502 house sites in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,977.45 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 729.96 lakhs was released to these State Governments during these 2 years. According to the information received so far, the State Government have spent about Rs. 961 lakhs for the implementation of this Scheme and developed 3,11,790 house sites under the Scheme, as shown in the Annexure. The number of house sites including undeveloped sites allotted to landless families so far, as reported by some of the State Governments is also shown in the Statement.

(c) The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974. In view of the importance of the Scheme, the Planning Commission earmarks specific and distinct provisions for the implementation of this Scheme as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Annual Plan Outlays of the State Governments under 'Housing'. The Chief Ministers have been requested to ensure that the funds earmarked for this scheme are utilised in full and not allowed to lapse in any case.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of house-sites developed	No. of house sites allotted (including un-developed house-sites)	Expenditure incurred
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	652	652	4.97
2	Bihar	8,261	..	12.04
3	Gujarat	4,303	1,78,121	56.97
4	Haryana	53	53	0.06
5	Himachal Pradesh	2,314	3,530	3.32
6	Karnataka	1,25,554	3,15,896	81.43
7	Kerala	80,000	..	520.86
8	Madhya Pradesh	..	8,51,718	119.00
9	Maharashtra	41,488	..	40.71
10	Orissa	498	..	..
11	Punjab	5,802	2,08,054	32,36
12	Rajasthan	410	5,78,251	0.30
13	Tamil Nadu	33,692	..	78.30
14	Uttar Pradesh	4,853	9,55,641	6.87
15	West Bengal	3,910	3,910	3.50
	TOTAL	3,11,790	30,95,826	960.69

Progress Made by C.M.D.A.

*722. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.M.D.A. works in Calcutta are facing various constraints, if so, particulars thereof;

(b) progress made so far by C.M.D.A. and the projects left incomplete due to financial constraints;

(c) whether the Central Government received representations from the West Bengal Government regarding required assistance for C.M.D.A. works;

(d) if so, salient issues raised in these representations; and

(e) the extent of assistance given or assured as asked for in these representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The various constraints that C.M.D.A. works are facing, may be summarised as under :

(i) Difficulty in timely procurement of essential materials and equipments.

(ii) Rising cost of materials and equiments.

(iii) Delay involved in land aquisition arising out of Court injunctions.

(iv) Shortage of trained and experience personnel.

(v) Engineers' strike in 1974.

(b) The CMDA's Schemes are at different stages of execution. Some are complete and some are in progress. The progress of these works is being reviewed from time to time by the Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing Government of India. Sector wise progress of CMDA Programme is shown in the statement attached.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. On being approached by the Government of West Bengal this Ministry released the balance amoun of Rs. 4.00 crores thus fulfilling the full quota of Central Assistance (loan) of Rs. 7.50 crores for 1974-75.

Statement

Sector-wise Progress of the CMDA Schemes upto 31st October, 1974

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	No. of schemes undertaken	No. of Schemes completed in full	No. of Schemes partly completed	Expdr. upto 4th Plan	Expdr. upto Oct. 74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Water Supply	27	6	4	2318.70	185.08
2	Sewerage & Drainage	56	6	10	3368.99	333.20
3	Garbage Disposal	4	1	..	257.96	6.15
4	Environmental Hygiene	7	..	..	45.76	18.81
5	Traffic & Transportation	26	5	2	2518.69	288.63
6	Traffic & Transportation Other Schemes	2	2	..	1170.43	..
7	Housing & Area Development :	..	..	..	884.65	..
	(a) Housing	..	..	..	..	43.43
	(b) Area Development	3	..	..	..	0.24
	So far 2300 housing units have been completed. Most of the schemes under Housing have been transferred to West Bengal Housing Board.					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Bustee Improvement Schemes.	297	24	68	1061.91	84.79
9	Special Projects :					
	(a) Assistance to Oriental Gas Co. Undertaking.		*	*	64.51	..
	(b) Primary School Construction and Renovation.		4 Schemes were undertaken as per details below at *		663.13	0.06
	(c) Renovation & construction of Parks & Playgrounds.				30.02	31.86
	(d) Health Programme		•		30.53	1.00
			TOTAL	.	12415.28	993.25

*(a) Scheme for assisting O.G.C.U. has been completed.

(b) *Primary School* : Scheme was taken for assisting 520 primary schools for renovation. So far 147 schemes completed. 66 Primary Schools (new construction) schemes were taken up. Till date 25 schools have been completed.

(c) *Parks and Playgrounds* : 80 schemes were taken up for repairs & renovation of existing parts in CMD area and also new constructions of parks and playgrounds. So far 18 schemes have been completed.

(d) Health programme has been continued till and of 4th Plan consisting of additional hospital space, equipments, Poly clinics, Outdoor dispensaries etc. Also assisting hospitals and municipalities with ambulances and providing mobile health units for health care in bustees of Calcutta and Howrah. The programme is now being continued by State Health Department.

"Progress of Operation Flood" Programme

*723. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was made by U. N. Team recently about progress of "Operation Flood" programme;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report of the Evaluation Mission has not been received so far. Appropriate action will be taken thereafter.

Allotment of plots to Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

*724. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of 25 yards an 80 yards plots of land which have been allotted to Jhuggi-dwellers in Delhi;

(b) the staff employed to realise the lease amount and the amount received every year; and

(c) decision taken by Government to give these plots on permanent lease basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The number of 25 sq. yds. and 80 sq. yds. plots allotted to Jhuggi Jhompr. dwellers are 39.316 and 3,530 respectively

2. 19 Rent collectors/Supervisors are engaged in collecting rent/licence fee and other revenues. The amount so collected for the last 5 years is as follows :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	7.58
1971-72 . . .	7.66
1972-73 . . .	14.85
1973-74 .	14 90
1974-75 . .	19 70

3. Government have already decided that the present practice of allotting the plots on rental basis should continue in future.

सिंचाई के पानी की अधिक मात्रा से उपजाऊ भूमि का बेकार हो जाना

***725 श्री आर० वी० बड़े :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 नवम्बर, 1974 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" मे प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विशेषज्ञो के मतानुसार सिचाई के पानी की अधिक मात्रा से 70 लाख हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ भूमि बेकार हो गई है ;

(ख) इस बारे मे राज्य वार तथ्य क्या है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की जाती रही है, और

(ग) उक्त कार्यवाही के परिणाम स्वरुप कितनी भूमि कृषि योग्य बना ली गयी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) और (ख) चतुर्थ योजना के अंत तक बृहत तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों से कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र लगभग 18 मिलियन हैक्टयर था। लघु तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों से जल जमा होने की संभावना नहीं होती। अधिक सिंचाई द्वारा 7 मिलियन हैक्टयर क्षेत्र के प्रभावित होने का संकेत बहुत अतिशयोक्ति पूर्ण है ।

ऐसे क्षेत्रों के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नही है, जहा अधिक सिंचाई के कारण जल जमा हुआ है। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई अद्यतन सूचना के अनुसार सिंचाई कमान क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत प्रभावित क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार है .—

राज्य का नाम	क्षेत्र हैक्टेयर मे
गुजरात . .	2100
हरियाणा . .	320000
मध्य प्रदेश . .	23000
महाराष्ट्र . .	2100
जाब . .	242000
राजस्थान . .	40000
कुल, .	629200 अर्थात 0.63 मिलियन है०

बिहार] सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि कोसी और गण्डक कमान मे 3 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र सिंचाई के अंतर्गत नही लाया जा सका क्योकि इस क्षेत्र मे जल भरा रहता है।

जल स्तर को निम्न करने के लिए किए गए उपचारो उपायो मे सीपेज को कम करने के लिए नहरो का पक्का करना तथा सतही एव उप-सतही नालियो मे सुधार करना शामिल है। कुछ क्षेत्रो में नहर के जल के साथ-साथ उपयोग करने के लिए भू-जल को निकालने के लिए नलकूप लगाए गए है। राज्य सरकारो को नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के एक भाग के रूप से कमान क्षेत्र में जल निकास की व्यवस्था करने की सलाह दी गई है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारो से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए उपायों के परिणामस्वरुप लाभान्वित हुए

क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित हैं :—

राज्य	क्षेत्र हैक्टेयर में
हरियाणा और पंजाब	2,37,000
मध्य प्रदेश	40,000
महाराष्ट्र	3,800
कुल	2,80,800
	अर्थात् 0.28 मिलियन है।

Crash plans to locate sub-soil water

*726. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madras city is facing a severe water famine and citizens get only nine gallons per head on alternate days;

(b) if so, whether it is also reported that this supply may taper off by May, 1975;

(c) if so, whether crash plans to locate sub-soil water have been undertaken and some new sources of potable water have also been tapped;

(d) if so, broad outlines of the crash programme; and

(e) steps being taken to help the State for providing water ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The information regarding availability per head per day is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

(b) to (d) The information when received from the State Government will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) As requested by the State Government this Ministry has been able to secure 2 rigs from Andhra Pradesh, 3 rigs from Maharashtra and one each from Orissa and Karnataka for deployment in Tamil Nadu. Through UNICEF Assistance 1000 hand pumps are also being provided to Tamil Nadu. A proposal received from Tamil Nadu Government for a pre-investment survey with UNDP assistance is under consideration. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has also been released recently by the Centre to hasten up the Veeranam Water Supply Project.

Request from States to increase foodgrains quota

*727. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States had approached the Centre for increasing the quota of foodgrains recently;

(b) if so, which are those States; and

(c) whether the Centre increased the quota of foodgrains to the States during the last quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Requests are received from time to time from the State Governments for increasing the quota of foodgrains from the Central stocks. Allotments from the Central Pool are made every month to the various State Governments/Administration keeping in view the stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool. the relative needs of the States, market availability, price position and other relevant factors.

Request for enhanced allocations were received during the last quarter from the Government of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Delhi. These demands were considered and after taking all relevant factors into account, increased allotments have been made to these States from time to time during the period from January to April 1975, except in the case of West Bengal whose existing allotments were considered to be adequate.

Fall in price of potatoes in U. P.

*728. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 29th March, 1975 under the caption "Potato prices crash in U. P. following glut";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interests of potato growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen this report.

(b) The Government is seized of the problems of marketing of potato following a bumper crop of potato this year.

(c) The following steps have been taken to protect the interest of potato growers in Uttar Pradesh :—

(i) N. A. F. E. D. has entered the market for the purchase of potato both for domestic market and export. They have already purchased about 1800 bags in Farrukhabad District and this had a salutory effect on the market.

(ii) A quantity of 500 tonnes of potato has been exported to Mauritius.

(iii) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to set up a Potato Dehydration Plant at Farukhabad.

(iv) The State Government has also been requested to take necessary steps for the construction of additional cold storages.

न्यू इण्डिया शुगर मिल्स लि०, हसनपुर द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान न करना

*729. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर जिलान्तर्गत (बिहार) न्यू इण्डिया शुगर मिल्स लि०, हसनपुर द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 में गन्ने की कीमत में एक रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से की गई वृद्धि के कारण साठ हजार रुपये की बकाया राशि गन्ना उत्पादकों को भुगतान न करने और मिल गेट पर गन्ना कम तौलने के बारे में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) क्योंकि 1972-73 के दौरान फैक्ट्री द्वारा दिए गए मूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के निर्धारित किए गए सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से काफी अधिक हैं, इसलिए फैक्ट्री के विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार इस मामले के बारे में फैक्ट्री के साथ बातचीत कर रही है। फैक्ट्री द्वारा कम गन्ना तौलने के चार मुकदमें न्यायालय में चल रहे हैं।

Execution of major and medium irrigation projects

*730. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the execution of major and medium irrigation projects proposed in the draft Fifth Plan will cost 50 per cent more than the original estimates; and

(b) if so, whether the share of the burden will be passed on to the States also where such projects are to be executed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 2401 crores in the Major/Medium irrigation sector to create an additional potential of 6.2 million ha. It has now been assessed that in order to achieve the target laid down, the Fifth Plan outlay will have to be increased to Rs. 3750 crores due to increase in project costs as a result of price escalation.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned, investigated and executed by the State Governments within the frame work of their developmental plans. The cost of all irrigation projects would, therefore, be borne, by the State Governments themselves.

All-India Mayors' conference

6878. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All-India Mayors' Conference was held in Trivandrum recently; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Conference and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have not so far received the recommendations of the Conference. Action on these recommendations can be considered only after their receipt.

Expenditure on Ban Sagar Dam

6879. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expenditure of over Rs. two lakhs are being incurred to spray the vegetation on the hills that are going to form the embankment of the Ban Sagar Dam to rid them of some pest like white ants;

(b) if so, the exact nature of this operation and what chemical is being used;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that no check is kept on the consistency of the chemicals used; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure proper expenditure of funds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is awaited from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is received from the State Government.

Allegation About misuse of Drought relief aid

6880. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the speech of Prime Minister at Madras as published in the "National Herald" dated the 23 rd February, 1975 that she got a large number of letters protesting that the drought aid the Centre had extended to Tamil Nadu some years ago was not properly used and state :

(a) The action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b) No special action was taken. It is within the normal responsibility of audit and other agencies to scrutinise/monitor public expenditure in States including that financed from Central Aid.

Survey for construction of dam on Banganga river in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

6881. SHRI RAM HEDAOO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was conducted previously for constructing a dam on the Banganga river in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, further action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that one medium project named "Banganga Project" was investigated on river Banganga in Jalgaon Taluk of Buldana District in Vidarbha Region, but the project was found infeasible and was finally dropped in September, 1967 by the State Government.

Eradication of illiteracy

6882. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA · Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any target of literacy to be acheived by the end of Fifth Plan period and if so, the target year-wise in every State; and

(b) the names of the agencies for eradication of illiteracy?

THE DSPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) In order to raise the percentage of literacy the following measures were visualised in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan :-

(i) Expansion of primary education to cover about 97% of the age group 6-11 and about 60% of the children in the age group 11-14.

(ii) Functional Literacy Scheme to cover about 13 lakhs of adult illiterates.

(iii) Non Formal Education Scheme to cover about 60 lakhs adult illiterates.

Note : These targets are, however, subject to the availablity of financial resources from year to year.

2. Further, the National Service Scheme, the Nehru Yuvak Kendras as well as several voluntary agencies are also stepping up their efforts in the area of non-formal education and eradication of illiteracy. These measures together with the efforts of the State Governments would, it is hoped, substantially reduce the extent of illiteracy which has already come down to 52.5% in the significant age group 15-25 (from 76.3% in 1951).

Project Report on Fishing Harbour, Vishakhapatnam

6883. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had sent a Project Report for the construction of a fishing harbour at Vishakhatnam as early as in 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project and Government's response thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS AEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 324 lakhs. The fishing harbour is intended to provide facilities for the operation of about 15 large and 150 small mechanised boats, to land 16,500 tonnes of fish annually. The project envisages dredging and reclamation of low-lying land and construction of wharf, auction halls, fisherman sheds, office buildings, roads and drainages, water supply, groyne, slipway etc.

Population covered under statutory Rationing and modified rationing

6884. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the population covered under full statutory rationing in each state at present ;

(b) the population under modified rationing; and

(c) the number of foodgrain godowns in each state along with their capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Statutory rationing is in force only in the city of Calcutta and Durgapur—Asansol group of Industrial towns in West Bengal and in Bombay city in Maharashtra. The population covered under statutory rationing in West Bengal is 98.9 lakhs while that in Maharashtra is 84.6 lakhs.

In the rest of the country, the consumers meet their requirements from the open market and through the fair price shops. A statement–I showing the population covered under public distribution system of foodgrains (State-wise) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.L. T.*—9469/75].

(c) A statement II showing the number of godowns owned and hired by the F.C.I. state-wise indicating their capacity is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No L. T.*—9469/75].

Permanent strength of the Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

6885. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the CPWD have reviewed the overall permanent strength of the Junior Engineers ;

(b) if so, the total strength of the Junior Engineers (Electrical and Civil) working as on the 1st January, 1975 and the total permanent strength declared in each category ;

(c) whether Junior Engineers with more than 9 years of service have not been declared as permanent ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Total number of junior engineers working as on 1st January, 1975, is 3328 on the Civil side and 1021 on the Electrical side. The permanent posts on the Civil side are 2695 and on the Electrical side 729. Against these permanent posts 2117 civil junior engineers and 633 Electrical junior engineers have already been confirmed. The cases for the confirmation of another lot of 428 engineers on the Civil side and 90 on the Electrical side are in an advanced stage and these confirmations will be made shortly. This leaves out 150 posts on the Civil side and 6 on the electrical side which have been, for the time being, kept in reserve for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates and for adjustment of errors and omissions, if any, which may happen while dealing with the confirmation of such a large number of officers. These cases will be further reviewed, in due course.

(c) Yes.

(d) As will be seen from the reply to part (b), except for the few posts kept in reserve, no posts are available for further confirmation after allowing for the confirmation of persons already under consideration.

Request for continuance of central aid for drought relief work in Maharashra

6886. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had represented to the Central Government for the continuance of financial assistance for relief work in scarcity affected areas in that State during the last year ; and

(b) if so, action Government had taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Food Shortage

6887. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of present food shortage, if any, in the country against the anticipated demand ; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains proposed to be imported during the current year and the extent to which the shortages are likely to be met as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASABHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) An estimate of the shortage of foodgrains can be worked out on the basis of production and demand/requirements in a particular year. Production estimates for foodgrains for the year 1974-75 are likely to become available sometime towards the end of the current agricultural year *i.e.* July-August, 1975. Requirements of foodgrains are elastic to a considerable extent depending upon the availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. In view of this, it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimates of requirements and also of the shoratge in foodgrains.

(b) Import requirements are kept under constant review keeping in view the needs of the public distribution system, crop prospects, internal availability of foodgrains, price position and other relevant factors. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the total quantity that may have to be imported during 1975. So far, arrangements have been finalised for import of 26.83 lakh tonnes of foodgrains (wheat and milo) during the current year.

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6888. श्री सुधाकर पांडे: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के ऐसे कितने विभाग हैं जो अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अभी तक अपने पत्र, परिपत्र, ज्ञापन आदि अंग्रेजी में भेजते हैं ;

(ख) इन विभागों में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हैं जो फाइलों पर अपनी टिप्पणियां अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को अपने सभी काम हिन्दी में करने को हिदायत दीं गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन हिदायतों के पालन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे इन विभागों में टिप्पणियां आदि लिखने और समस्त पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग हो ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री (प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) पाच ।

(ख) और (ग) लगभग सभी अधिकारी ओंर कर्मचारी अंग्रेजी में नोट लिखते हैं । किन्तु उन्हें अनुदेश दिए गए है जिसके अनुसार उन्हे यह छूट दी गई है कि वे सरकारी काम मे हिन्दी का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं । कुछ अधिकारी हिन्दी में नोट लिखने के लिए इस विकल्प का प्रयोग करते है ।

(घ) इस मामले मे राजभाषा अधिनियम और गृह मन्त्रालय की हिदायतो का यह अभिप्राय नही है कि नोट और पत्राचार के लिए केवल हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Bahuda Irrigation Project

6889. **SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh discussed regarding the Bahuda Irrigation Project which is under dispute ;

(b) what are the opinions of both the Governments on this issue ;

(c) when the dispute is likely to be settled ; and

(d) whether there is any tributaries on this river pending by the Government of Orissa which are scheduled to be completed before the end of Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) to (c) The question of Bahuda Irrigation Project Stage-II was last discussed on 14-2-75 and 15-2-75 at Hyderabad between the Special Officer, Water Resources, Andhra Pradesh and the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Orissa. While Andhra Pradesh have desired certain surveys to be carried out before the matter could be discussed further. Orissa pointed out that there was enough water in Bahuda river to meet Andhra Pradesh's requirements.

It is proposed to discuss the matter further with the representatives of the two States with a view to sort out the differences and arrive at an early settlement.

(d) Bahuda irrigation project stage-I which is under execution envisages construction of 5 diversion weirs on Bahuda water and its tributaries. Work on the 3 diversion weirs namely (i) Weir over river Bahuda at Kalingadola (ii) Weir across Boginala at Surangi, and (iii) Weir across Poinchandia Nala at Budagoda, has already been completed. The work on the fourth weir at Turubudi has been commenced and that on the fifth weir at Badulia is to be taken up.

Follow up action on the report of enquiry into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society

6890. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :**
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 377 on the 9th December, 1974 regarding expenditure incurred on development of land allotted to Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society and state :

(a) whether he will place on the Table of the House a copy of the Report

of the Enquiry Officer appointed to look into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. Delhi which was submitted to the Government on the 25th November, 1974 ; and

(b) what is the follow up action taken or proposed to be taken for holding the elections to the Managing Committee of the Society, Develop ment of land and allotment of plots to Members ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The findings of the Enquiry Officer are being examined by the Delhi Administration.

Planting position of sugarcane in Tamil Nadu

6891. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the planting position of sugarcane for sugar factories be Tamil Nadu for the season 1972-73, 1973-74 month-wise and Factory-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : A statement showing planting position of sugarcane for sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for the season. 1972-73, and 1973-74 is enclosed. Monthwise information is not available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Factory	1972-73	1973-74
		(Area in hectares)	
1	Ambur . .	4607	7021
2	Madurantakam .	3329	3613
3	Amaravathi .	2428	2788
4	Salem . .	4532	5451
5	Kallakurichi .	2711	2663
6	National . .	2934	3822
7	Dharampuri .	1295	2170
8	Nellikuppam .	5489	5796
9	Pugalur . .	2747	3872
10	Pettaivaithalai .	2421	2635
11	South India .	2674	3871
12	Kothari . .	2952	4694
13	Sakthi . .	7956	8598
14	Aruna . .	6090	6399
15	Madura . .	856	1235
16	Thiru Arooran Sugars.	3117	3473

Covering of 'Varandah' by Shopkeepers in Government Colonies' Markets

6892. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shopkeepers of Lodi Colony, Sarojini Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, R. K. Puram and other Government colonies have covered the 'varandahs' meant for passage for the customers which is creating great difficulties to the customers and residents of those colonies;

(b) whether these shopkeepers have also encroached upon the roads and byelanes making passages narrow;

(c) proposed steps to be taken to get the varandahs and encroachments vacated by the shopkeers of those colonies; and

(d) the time by which the above action will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The markets in all the Government colonies are not under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works and Housing. Some shopkeepers in the markets under the administrative control of this Ministry have covered the verandahs.

(b) The responsibility of keeping the roads and byelanes free from encroachments rests with the local bodies and some instances of such encroachments have come to the notice of the Ministry;

(c) The matter regarding covering of verandahs by the shopkeepers who have been allotted shops in Government colonies, has been considered in this Ministry and it has been decided, except in a few case, that no punitive action be taken against them on this account.

(d) Action is taken against the shopkeepers for unauthorised construction or encroachments. As, however, the eviction proceedings are of a quasi-judicial nature, no time limit can be prescribed for finalising action.

Revised Lay-out plan of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi

6893. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2734 on the 2nd December, 1974 regarding revision of lay-out plan for the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society and state :

(a) whether the valid membership of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi has since been determined and the decision regarding the number of plots to be carved out the the revised lay-out plan of the Society taken;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the list of Members of the Society; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision and the steps being taken by Government to take a final decision in the matter early ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) As the report of the Enquiry Officer is being examined by the Delhi Administration, the question does not arise. The Delhi Administration has been asked to expedite a decision on the findings of the Enquiry Officer.

Winter clothes to poor children in Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools

6894. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether poor children in the schools of Delhi Municipal Corporation were not given their Winter clothes during the term; and

(b) if so, the reasons there for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation do not supply winter clothes to their school children. However, their Education Department supplies cotton cloth for free distribution to poor and deserving children of Corporation's Class IV employees and those belonging the Scheduled Castes studying in schools under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Allotment of accommodation for office purposes to Unions/Federations

6895. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the names of the Unions or Federations of employees working under the Printing Department and which of the federations have been allotted accommodation for office purposes with the dates and names of places where allotments have been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The names of recognised Unions/Associations functioning in the various Government of India Presses/Branches under the Directorate of Printing are indicated in the attached statement. There are two Federations of Unions, *Viz*. National Federation of Government of India Workers; and National Federation of India Government Printing and Stationery Department Employees. Neither of these two Federations has been allotted any Government accommodation for office purposes.

Statement

List of the recognised Unions/Associations functioning in the Government of India Presses and Branches under the Administrative Control of the Directorate of Printing

1. Govt. of India Press Workers Union, Nilokheri.
2. Govt. of India Press Workers Union, Simla.
3. Clerks' Association Govt. of India Press, Simla.
4. Govt. of India Press Workers Union, Faridabad.
5. Rajkiya Press Mazdoor Sangh, Aligarh.
6. Clerks' Union, Govt. of India Press, Aligarh.
7. Non-Industrial Workers Union Govt. of India Press, Aligarh.
8. Govt. of India Press Workers Union, New Delhi.
9. Govt. of India Press Workers Union, Coimbatore.
10. Govt. of India Press Clerks Association, New Delhi.
11. Rashtriya Press Kamgar Union, Nasik.
12. Govt. of India Press Wokers Union, Santragachi.
13. Govt. of India Forms Press (N.I.) Employees Association, Calcutta.
14. Govt. of India Forms Press Workers Union, Calcutta.
15. Govt. of India Forms, Store and Press (N.I.) Employees Association, Calcutta.
16. India Govt. Press Workers Association, Calcutta.
17. Govt. of India Press Non-Industrial Employees Association, Calcutta.
18. Govt. of India Press Employees Union, Ring Road, New Delhi.
19. India Govt. Press Employees, Koratty.
20. Govt. of India Text Book Press Workers Union, Chandigarh.
21. Govt. of India Press Employees Union, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा का विकास

6896. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा के विकास हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा क्या प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा कितने धन के आवंटन की सिफारिश की गई है; और

(ग) पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974–79) के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने हेतु विश्वविद्यालयों को भेजी गई अपनी मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में, पिछड़े क्षत्रों के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं प्रदान करने तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों और प्रत्येक प्रदेश के कम विकसित क्षेत्रों के लिये, उच्चतर शिक्षा के अवसरों का सृजन करके क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलनों को दूर करने के लिये विशेष प्रयासों की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रमों पर विचार करते समय न्यूनतम दाखिले तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या की शर्तों में छूट देकर, देश में शैक्षणिक तौर से पिछड़े जिलों की आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष रूप से विचार किया जायगा। नये विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित करने का मानदंड पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का उत्थान करने अथवा प्रादेशिक असन्तुलनों को दूर करने का कार्यक्रम होगा।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों और सम्बद्ध

कार्यक्रमों की नयी सेवी मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं की एक एक प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी है।

विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए आयोग के सहायता कार्यक्रमों मे पिछड़ क्षेत्रों को विशेष आवश्यकताओं की सदा ध्यान में रखा जाता है जैसा कि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा इस बात पर बल दिया गया है और इन कार्यक्रमों में शामिल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों का विकास करने हेतु आयोग द्वारा अनेक उपाय स्वीकार कर लिए गये है तथा वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर कर दी गयी है।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश मे विश्वविद्यालयो के सम्बन्ध मे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा धनराशियों का आवटन निम्नलिखित है —

	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	चौथी योजना के लिए आवटन रु०
(1)	भोपाल	9,72,000
(2)	इन्दिरा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय .	9,00,000
(3)	इन्दौर	45,00,000
(4)	जब्बलपुर .	51,00,000
(5)	जीवाजी .	45,00,000
(6)	रविशंकर .	53,00,000
(7)	सागर .	68,00,000
(8)	विक्रम .	58,00,000
(9)	ए० पी० सिंह	2,06,104* (दिए गए अनुदान)

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*क्योंकि इस विश्वविद्यालय को वर्ष 1968 में स्थापित किया गया था, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की निरीक्षण समिति चौथी योजना के आवंटन के प्रयोजन हेतु इस विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा नहीं कर सकी। तथापि आयोग द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए कुछ प्रारम्भिक कार्यक्रमों को स्वीकृत किया गया था।

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के किए गए प्रायोगिक आवंटन के आधार पर आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों से निम्नलिखित धनराशियों के अन्दर प्रस्ताव आमन्त्रित किये है :—

	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	पांचवी योजना के लिए आवंटन रु०
(1)	भोपाल .	1,00,00,000
(2)	इन्दिरा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय .	50,00,000
(3)	इन्दौर .	1,00,00,000
(4)	जब्बलपुर	1,00,00,000
(5)	जीवाजी	1,00,00,000
(6)	रविशंकर	1,00,00,000
(7)	सागर .	1,50,00,000
(8)	विक्रम	1,00,00,000
(9)	ए० पी० सिंह	1,00,00,000

आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों से अपनी-अपनी प्राथमिकताओ से सूचित करने का भी अनुरोध किया है। इसके अलावा, आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों से आम किस्म के अनेक कार्यक्रमो के लिए प्रस्ताव आमन्त्रित किये है।

Student Indiscipline in Delhi Colleges

6897. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the effective steps taken to contain growing student indiscipline involving violence and lawlessness in certain colleges of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, violence and lawlessness in the colleges is not wide-spread Whenever cases of indiscipline come to their notice, the Principals of the Colleges take suitable measures to deal with them.

The Delhi Administration also takes preventive steps like posting of pickets and patrolling in the vicinity of affected institutions, whenever necessary. They also keep close contact with the student leaders, College authorities and the Delhi Transport Coporation with a view to redressing genuine grievances of the Students.

Allotment of Land to House Building Cooperative Societies in Shahdara

6898. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) progress in development of land of House Building Cooperative Societies which have been allotted land in Shahdara area;

(b) by what time these societies, will be given permission to allot the plots to their members; and

(c) whether some of the societies particularily Ministry of Works and Housing House Building Cooperative Society have approached the Government to declare their land as developed and permit them to allot the plots to their members; if so, what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Out of 43 Cooperative House Building Societies, which have been allotted land in Shahdara area, the layout plans of 33 Societies have been approved. These 33 Societies have taken up the development of land, which is at various stages.

(b) It is not possible for the Delhi Administration to indicate any precise time/date for giving permission to the Societies for allotment of plots to their members. It would follow the completion of development work and other formalities by the Societies.

(c) Only one Society namely "The Saini Cooperative Housing Building Society. Ltd." has approached the Government of India for the purpose. The DDA has reported that the request of the Society is premature in as much as the services plans for water supply line and sewers have not so far been approved by it. Similarly the set back cum demarcation plan submitted by the Society has also not yet been approved by the DDA.

However, it is reported that the Ministry of Works and Housing House Building Cooperative Society and a few other Societies, applied to the Delhi Administration for permission to allot land to their members. They could not be allowed to do so as they have not completed the development of land and have not got the necessary plans sanctioned by appropriate authorities.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मजदूरों की यूनियन तथा संसद सदस्यों से अभ्यावेदन

6899. श्री चंद्र शैलानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मजदूरों (पल्लेदारों) की हाल में की गई हड़ताल के बारे में इस निगम के मजदूरों की यूनियन तथा कुछ संसद सदस्यों से कोई मांग-पत्र, अपील अथवा अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने हड़ताल को समाप्त करने के बारे में कुछ संसद सदस्यों को लिखित अथवा मौखिक आश्वासन दिये थे ; और

(ग) उन आश्वासनों में कितने आश्वासन पूरे कर दिये गये है अथवा कब तक पूरे किये जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा हड़ताल समाप्त करने के बारे में किसी भी संसद सदस्य को कोई विशिष्ट मौखिक अथवा लिखित आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था। वस्तुत: इस संबंध में प्रत्येक बार मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया गया, उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट कहा कि हड़ताल को बिना शर्त समाप्त किया जाए और वे कोई भी आश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे।

Pollution of Water of Upper Damodar.

6900 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether effluents released by the industries in the Asansol—Raniganj belt have polluted the water of upper Damodar; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make Damodar free from pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes. The level of Pollution in Damodar River rose considerably during November last year due to discharge of industrial effluents by different industries located in the industrial belt of Durgapur—Asansol.

(b) As a corrective measure, the Damodar Valley Corporation authorities have released flushing doses of water from the upstream dams and the pollution was brought under control. The West Bengal Government urged upon the concerned industries of the area to regulate the discharge of waste effluents of their factories so as to cause no or minimum pollution in the Damodar. A committee consisting of both official members and representatives from different industries of the area identified the industries contributing to major pollution. In this region and made suggestions for regulating the discharge of industrial effluents preferably after treatment. The industries concerned have promised to cooperate.

The Government of West Bengal have constituted a State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for taking measures to prevent and control water pollution within the State.

Allocation of Funds for Maharashtra Slum Improvement Programme

6901. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds for the slum improvement programme of Maharashtra by the Centre in the preceding three years,

(b) out of this, how much was earmarked for the city of Malegaon, District Nasik; and

(c) what work has been done with this money, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas was a Central Scheme during 1972-73 and 1973-74 only and the Scheme has since been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974. During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, a total sum of Rs. 9,85,32,698 was released for undertaking schemes of environmental Improvement in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.

(b) and (c) As the city of Malegaon had not been covered under the above scheme, no amount was released for this city. The question of doing any work with Central assistance for this city, therefore does not arise.

Posts of Chief Sanitary Inspectors in Health Department of N.D.M.C.

6902. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class III posts of Chief Sanitary Inspectors in Health Department of New Delhi Municipal Committee filled from 1st January, 1971 to-date;

(b) the number of vacancies reserved out of these for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and filled by candidates, from these communities; and

(c) the reasons for not filling reserved vacancies if any, from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the action taken to undo injustice, done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Three posts, in all, were filled two with effect from 15th April 1971 and the third with effect from 1st January, 1972.

(b) No vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes until 27th November, 1972 the date of Government order making reservation applicable in cases of promotion on the basis of seniority.

(c) Does not arise in view of answers at (a) and (b) above.

बड़े गेहूं क्षेत्र तथा एकाधिकारी वसूली

6903. डॉ लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 फरवरी, 1975 के "दि इकानामिक्स टाइम्स" में

प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा नियुक्त किसान समिति द्वारा की गई कुछ सिफारिशों का उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उसमें राज्य व्यापार के स्थान पर बड़ गहू क्षेत्रों तथा एकाधिकारी वसूली का प्रतिपादन किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार ने संबंधित खबर को देखा है ।

(ख) बताया जाता है कि समिति ने एकल राज्य जोनों के स्थान पर गेहूं के बड़े जोन बनाने और राज्य व्यापार शुरू करने का सुझाव दिया है बशर्ते कि सरकार को एकाधिकार अधिप्राप्ति के स्थान पर प्रतियोगी बाजार मूल्यों पर जिन्स खरीदने का अधिकार हो ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस मामले पर बारीकी से विचार किया है और उसने हाल ही में रबी-विपणन मौसम 1975–76 के लिए गेहूं की नीति घोषित की है और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक अधिप्राप्ति करने के हित में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य को एक पृथक जोन मानते हुए गेहूं के अन्तर्राज्यीय संचलन पर लगे प्रतिबंध को जारी रखा जाए । यह बात राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दी गई है कि वे अपनी स्थानीय स्थितियों के अनुकूल अधिप्राप्ति करने का जो सबसे उत्तम तरीका हो उसे अपनाए ।

Rice and Paddy contributed by and supplied to States During 1974-75

6904. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy contributed to the Central pool by different States alongwith the targets, if any, fixed for them in the 1974-75;

(b) the total quantity of rice and paddy supplied to the different States from the Central pool during the year 1974-75;

(c) the criteria followed in fixing the target of contribution by each State, and

(d) steps taken, if any, to supply rice to deficit area within marginally surplus States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (c) The target of contribution of rice to the Central pool fixed for the purpose of payment of incentive bonus for the kharif marketing season 1974-75 and the actual quantities so far delivered/offered to the Central pool are indicated below :—

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Target of contribution	Quantity actually delivered offered so far
Andhra Pradesh .	550	100
Haryana . .	130	204
Punjab . .	800	769
U.P. . . .	60	Nil

The above targets have been fixed keeping in view the likely production and procurement in the respective States as well as the needs of their public distribution system and of the country as a whole.

(b) A statement showing the total quantity of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) supplied to the different States Territories from the Central pool during the year 1974-75 (April-March) is attached.

(d) Distribution of rice and other food grains in various areas including deficit pocket within a State is the responsibility of the State Government. It is left to the marginally surplus states to distribute the foodgrains locally procured and the foodgrains allotted from the Central pool in the most equitable manner.

Statement

Statement showing total quantity of rice supplied to different States/Union Territories from the Central Pool during the year 1974-75 (April to March)

State/Territory	(In '000 tonnes) Quantity supplied
Assam	5.0
Gujarat	28.9
Himachal Pradesh	9.5
Jammu & Kashmir	56.6
Kerala	661.7
Maharashtra	152.9
Manipur	8.1
Meghalaya	40.8
Nagaland	13.4
Orissa	1.9
Rajasthan	0.3
Tripura	10.8
West Bengal	393.4
A. & N. Islands	7.7
Arunachal Pradesh	9.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0
Delhi	42.4
Goa, Daman & Diu	27.4
Lakshadweep	4.0
Mizoram	17.4
Pondicherry (Inc. Mahe)	2.8

Lot of Ex-Hockey Players

6905. **SHRI LALJI BHAI**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the renowned hockey players Sarvashri Gurdev Singh and Darshan Singh, who made India win gold medal in Olympic Games held during the Sixties are earning their livelihood by doing manual jobs in England now-a-days; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve their lot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Government has no authentic information about the circumstances in which the two former hockey players left India to work abroad. The Indian Hockey Federation is being advised to ascertain the facts and, should its inquiry reveal that the two players continue to hold Indian citizenship and are interested to return to India, they would be helped to get suitable jobs.

Reservation in Confirmation and Selection Grade to S.C. & S.T. Teachers in Delhi

6906. **SHRI AMBESH**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received two representations from the General Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers Association, Delhi regarding (i) reservation in confirmation and (ii) sanction of Selection Grade on the basis of reservation; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation in confirmation to teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes is already being granted by the Delhi Administration. Pursuant to the decision of the Government of India in September 1974 to make reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Selection Grade posts, the Delhi Administration is finalising the list of school teachers who would be eligible for the granting of selection grades.

Settlement of Jama Masjid Dispute

6907. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL**:

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports where Naib Imam of Jama Masjid has reiterated that he may have to adopt 'other methods' if no

settlement is evolved during the next few days; and

(b) if so, the extent of success that the arbitrator has achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that a memorandum on the issues involved was submitted by Maulvi Syed Abdullah, Naib Imam of Jama Masjid, to the arbitrator, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Minister of State for Railways, and that memorandum is under consideration.

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण

6908. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण देने की योजना पर विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको पाने की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इससे प्रतिवर्ष कितने कर्मचारी लाभान्वित होंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण देने की स्कीम योजना स्कीम में नहीं है। निधियों की व्यवस्था वर्ष प्रति वर्ष बजट की गैर-योजनागत पक्ष में की जाती है ।

(ख) गृह निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए मुख्य शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थायी कर्मचारियों; केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों जिनकी निरन्तर सेवाकाल कम से कम 10 वर्ष हो तथा अखिल भारतीय सेवा के सदस्यों, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हो, को यह अग्रिम देय है ।

(ii) अग्रिम की यह रकम, संबंधित सरकारी कर्मचारी के 75 मास के वेतन के बराबर अथवा 70,000 रुपये, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, देय है । तथापि यह राशि इस समय अधिकतम केवल 25,000 रुपये तक सीमित है ।

(iii) आवेदक अथवा आवेदक की पत्नी/पति/अवयस्क बच्चे का अपना मकान नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(iv) मकान के निर्माण की लागत, संबंधित सरकारी कर्मचारी के 75 मास के वेतन के बराबर की रकम अथवा 1,00,000 रुपये, उनमें से जो भी कम हो, से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए । अल्प आय वाले कर्मचारियों के मामले में, जिनका 75 मास का वेतन 40,000 रुपये से कम है, इनके मामले में निर्माण की अधिकतम लागत 40,000 रुपये तक हो सकती है ।

(v) अग्रिम की रकम तथा उसके ब्याज की रकम सहित अधिक से अधिक 240 मासिक किस्तों में अदायगी करनी होती है; किस्तों की संख्या, संबंधित सरकारी कर्मचारी की सेवा-निवृत्ति के लिए शेष अवधि पर निर्भर करती है ।

(घ) इस योजना से लाभान्वित हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या, वर्ष विशेष के लिए की गई बजट व्यवस्था के अनुसार वर्ष प्रति वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होती है ।

Rate of Interest Charged on the House Building Advance given to Government Employees

6909. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of interest charged on the house building advance given to Government officers; and

(b) whether the total amount (including the capital amount and interest) repaid by an officer is nearly 1-1/2 times the amount of advance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The rate of interest being charged, at present, on house building advances sanctioned to Central Government Servants is 6½% per annum.

(b) The amount of interest varies according to the period of service left for retirement and complete repayment.

Wakf Inquiry Committee

6910. SHRI M. C. DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wakf Inquiry Committee set up in the year 1970 has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations and what is the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. Only an interim report had been received in November, 1973. Final report is expected shortly.

(b) The interim report has already been laid on the Table of the House on 19-4-1974. The Government would take a decision only on receipt of the final report.

Inter-State smuggling of Foodgrains

6911. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of inter-State smuggling of foodgrains registered with Government during the last year, State-wise; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to check this smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assessment of Agricultural Landless Labourers without House in States

6912. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of agricultural landless labourers who are without houses in various States in the country and particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether Gujarat is the only State where no landless agricultural labour has been provided any house site;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for this; and

(d) whether in most of the States the landless agricultural labourers have been allotted houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is no Scheme for the allotment of houses to agricultural landless labourers. Presumably, the information is required regarding allotment of house sites to landless workers in rural areas. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is estimated that there are at least 12 million landless workers who do not own their house-sites. State-wise break-up is not available.

In October, 1971, a Scheme for provision of free house sites to landless worker in rural areas was introduced as a Central Sector Scheme as one of Minimum Needs Programme of the Government. Allottees of the house-sites are expected to build houses thereon with their own resources or with such help as the State Governments and other voluntary agencies might be able to give to them for the purpose. The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from the 1st April, 1974.

(b) No Sir. When the Scheme was in the Central Sector, 85 projects of the Government of Gujarat for provision of free house-sites to 1,62,676 landless workers were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 306.58 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 76.65 lakhs was released to the State Government. The State Government have reported that they have allotted 1,78,121 house-sites so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the information received so far, the following State Governments have allotted house-sites including undeveloped sites to landless families in rural areas :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	652
2. Gujarat	1,78,12

3. Haryana	53
4. Himachal Pradesh	3,530
5. Karnataka	3,15,896
6. Madhya Pradesh	8,51,718
7. Punjab	2,08,054
8. Rajasthan	5,78,251
9. Uttar Pradesh	9,55,641
10. West Bengal	3,910

Up-to-date figures from other States are not available.

मध्यप्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में चावल मिल

6913. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजनावधि मे सरकारी क्षेत्र से चावल मिलें स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक मिल उस राज्य में स्थापित करने का आग्रह किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) पांचवी योजना में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से सरकारी क्षेत्र मे चावल मिल स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

(ख) पांचवी योजना के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र मे चावल मिल स्थापित करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Pay Scales of Veterinary Doctors

6914. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that till recently pay scales of veterinary doctors were at par with the doctors of medicine and surgery;

(b) if so, whether a proposal for introducing different pay scales for veterinary doctors is under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons for introducing different scales of pay for these doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Gir Lion Sanctuary from World Wild Life Fund

6915. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gir Lions Sanctuary in Gujarat is given any financial assistance from the World Wild Life Funds; and

(b) if so, quantum thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Centrally-Aided dairies in Bahraich U.P.

6916. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any centrally aided dairies are to be set up in the State of U.P.;

(b) whether the Government propose to include district of Bahraich (U.P. in the said scheme; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that Bahraich is very much suitable for the location of a Dugdh Prakriya unit as compared to other districts of eastern U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Two Centrally-aided Feeder Balancing Dairies each at Meerut & Varanasi are being established in the State of U.P. under Operation Flood Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no information to support that Bahraich District is more suitable for the establishment of a dairy unit as compared to other districts of eastern U.P.

Accounts of Indian Hockey Federation

6917. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of the Indian Hockey Federation controlled by erstwhile office bearers including their foreign exchange transactions have been verified;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any misappropriation of foreign exchange so far as the receipts and expenditures of the Indian teams which toured abroad are concerned and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) It has been reported by the newly elected Indian Hockey Federation that the foreign exchange transactions of the Indian Hockey Federation controlled by the erstwhile office bearers will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Federation scheduled to meet at Bhopal on 14th May, 1975.

Request from Punjab and Haryana to Revise Procurement Price of Wheat

6918. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab and Haryana have asked for the revision of the present procurement price of wheat which is at Rs. 105; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) After the announcement of the procurement and pricing policy for the Rabi marketing season 1975-76, the Punjab and Haryana Governments have not asked for any revision in the procurement price.

Anandpur Barrage Project

6919. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2789 dated the 10th March, 1975 regarding Irrigation Projects in Orissa and state:

(a) the specific reason which compelled the Central Water and Power Commission to examine the technical points or otherwise of Anandapur Barrage Project and suggest subsequently the site at Birgobindapur for the said project of Orissa;

(b) the specific reasons and technical aspects that led to believe the State engineers of Orissa in the first instance decide the site for the Project at Sudusudia;

(c) whether the concerned State engineers had taken into account all the techinical points in arriving at their decision;

(d) if so, what were the specific merits for such a decision; and

(e) what was the specific purpose of the visit to the site of the Project by the World Bank team in last November?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Orissa had entrusted the designs of the Anandpur Barrage to the Central Water Commission. It was in this context that the Commission had examined the technical points of the project.

(b) to (d) The State Engineers had considered various broad aspects such as river width, canal command etc. while considering the suitability of Sudusudia site.

During the detailed designs of the Anandpur Barrage, CWC engineers considered that the site at Birgobindapur will be more economical and was preferable to Sudusudia site from technical considerations.

(e) Salandi project in Orissa had received World Bank assistance. The Anandpur Barrage Project is planned to be integrated with the Salandi project. The World Bank Team had, therefore, shown their interest in this project during their visit in November, 1974.

Employees of Food Department West Bengal on Deputation to F.C.I.

6920. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 5,000 employees of Food Department, West Bengal were taken in Food Corporation of India under an agreement between F.C.I. and Government of West Bengal but the employees do not get the deputation allowance after joining F.C.I.;

(b) whether now an attempt is being made to transfer the said employees to the Food Department of the Government of West Bengal though they will have to do the same job under F.C.I.;

(c) if so, the reasons why this anomalous position is being created; and

(d) whether the F.C.I. would be asked to keep the said employees under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the original agreement itself did not envisage payment of deputation allowance.

(b) to (d) The agreement under which the Food Corporation of India assumed the responsibility for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains in West Bengal was due to expire on 31-10-1974. The draft of the new agreement to be entered into has been sent by the Food Corporation of India to the State Government and the matter is under negotiation. The State Government's request to the Corporation to continue its operation in the State on the basis of the old agreement pending finalisation of a new agreement has been accepted by the F.C.I. The exact status that would be given to the officials of the Government of West Bengal on deputation to the Corporation under the new agreement would be known only when it is finalised.

Promotion of Class IV Employees in N.C.E.R.T.

6921. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether N.C.E.R.T. has banned all promotions to the employees of Class IV category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether the authorities will be asked to allow the Class IV Staff to have their normal promotional avenues from time to time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Provision already exists in the Recruitment Rules of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for promotion of this staff to higher posts,

मेरठ विश्वविद्यालय की ड्राइंग और पेंटिग में एम० ए० डिग्री को मान्यता दिया जाना

6922. श्री दलीप सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने मेरठ विश्वविद्यालय की एम० ए० (ड्राइंग और पेंटिग) डिग्री तथा अन्य ड्राइंग की परीक्षाओं को टी०जी० टी० (ड्राइंग) हेतु मान्यता प्रदान की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मान्य विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं को मान्यता न देना कहां तक उचित है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) और (ख) इन पदों के लिए आगरा विश्वविद्यालय से ड्राइंग तथा चित्रकला में एम० ए० व्यक्ति पात्र हैं। मेरठ विश्वविद्यालय की उक्त डिग्री को ड्राइंग अध्यापकों के भर्ती नियमों में शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली प्रशासन सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा है।

Housing Policy

6923. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item regarding criticism from various quarters for lack of dynamic housing policy by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government are not aware to which specific news item the Hon'ble Member has been referring to. The question of formulation of National Housing Policy was however, considered at the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Madras from the 31st May to 2nd June, 1974. The Conference recommended the setting up of a National Commission to go into this question in depth and make recommendations on the policy to be adopted in future. A decision on this recommendation has not yet been taken.

Central Aid for Dairy Farms in Blocks

6924. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn out any Scheme for opening dairy farms in every Block in the country;

(b) whether the Government are considering to give financial and technical help to such dairy farms; and

(c) if so, the salient features and if not reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Employees of Rajya Sabha Secretariat

6925. SHRI BHALIBHAI PARMAR :
SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allotment of types I, II and III accommodation to the employees of Rajya Sabha Secretariat is being made far away from their place of duties, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Governments consideration to allot accommodation to the said employees near Parliament House and Sansidya Soudha as these employees have to perform duties at odd hours on the pattern of allotment as being made by Government to the employees of P. & T. and C. P. W. D. etc. working in various Enquiry Offices, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to make further allotment of some quarters on special quota to the said employees of the said Secretariat; and

(e) if so, the number and localities where they are situated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In December, 1971, 40 quarters were placed at the disposal of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat—50% in central localities and 50% in non-central localities for allotment to their key personnel. Other employees of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat are treated on a per with Central Government employees and allotments are made to them in localities whereever vacancies become available for such allotments in their turn.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There are a number of employees of other Departments who are also required to perform duties at odd hours but no special consideration is shown to them on this ground. The P. & T. quarters and the quarters attached to the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices are not in the general pool and allotments of these quarters are made by the respective Departments.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Housing Board for the Capital

6926. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to establish a separate Housing Board for the capital; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for the establishment of a separate Housing Board for Delhi. In Delhi, there is already a statutory body known as the Delhi Development Authority which has undertaken housing programme for the benefit of general public living in the Capital.

Compulsory Teaching of Sanskrit in Schools

6927. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make the teaching of Sanskrit compulsory in schools;

(b) if so, policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any State has also taken any initiative in this regard and if so, be the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) School Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The languages taught compulsorily in schools are generally three viz. a regional language, Hindi and English. There is usually a provision for study of Sanskrit as an optional language at the middle and secondary level or as an elective subject in the higher secondary course.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has recently formulated new syllabi and courses of study for classes IX & X of schools under its control. Sanskrit can continue to be offered as a third language under the new scheme.

Under a Centrally-sponsored scheme State Governments are given grants for (i) providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in High/Higher secondary schools and (ii) awarding scholarships to students studying Sanskrit. There is no information of any State government having decided to make the teaching of Sanskrit compulsory in schools. However in some States Sanskrit is taught as part of the Regional language course.

गोरक्षा समिति

6928. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय गोरक्षा समिति की स्थापना किस तिथि को की गई थी ;

(ख) अब तक इसमें क्या फेरबदल किये गये हैं; और

(ग) इन फेरबदलों के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) गो-रक्षा समिति 29 जून, 1967 को गठित की गई थी।

(ख) शुरु में गठित की गई गोरक्षा समिति के सदस्यों तथा इसके वर्तमान सदस्यों की एक सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) श्री ए० के० सरकार ने बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित जांच आयोग के काम की अधिकता के कारण इस समिति से त्यागपत्र दे दिया था। सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के तीन सदस्य समिति की कार्यवाहियों से अलग हो गए और सर्वश्री जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य स्वामी, एम० एस० गोलवलकर और रामप्रसाद मुखर्जी के स्थान पर सर्वश्री गोस्वामी गिरधारी लाल जी, स्वामी योगेश्वर विदेही हरिजी महाराज तथा अक्षय कुमार जैन नियुक्त किए गए थे। प्रारंभिक पदधारियों के परिवर्तन के कारण अन्य परिवर्तन आवश्यक हो गये थे।

विवरण

1967 में गठित की गई गोरक्षा समिति के सदस्य :		वर्तमान गोरक्षा समिति के सदस्य :	
1. श्री ए० के० सरकार, भारत के अवकाश प्राप्त महान्यायमूर्ति।	अध्यक्ष	1. श्री जी० के० मित्तर, उच्चतम न्यायालय के अवकाश-प्राप्त न्यायाधीश ।	अध्यक्ष
2. श्री डी० पी० मिश्रा, मुख्य मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश।	सदस्य	2. श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी, मुख्य मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश या उनके द्वारा नामित एक मत्री ।	सदस्य
3 श्री चरण सिंह, मुख्य मत्री उत्तर प्रदेश	सदस्य	3. श्री एच० एन० बहुगुणा मुख्य मत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश या उनके द्वारा नामित एक मत्री	सदस्य
4. श्री एस० माधवन, विधि और सहकारिता मत्री, मद्रास।	सदस्य	4. श्री एम० करुणानिधि, मुख्य मत्री तमिलनाडु या उनके द्वारा नामित एक मत्री ।	सदस्य
5. श्री काशी कान्त मोइत्रा, पशु-पालन तथा पशु-चिकित्सा सेवा के मत्री, पश्चिम बगाल।	सदस्य	5. श्री सिद्धार्थ शकर राय, मुख्य मत्री पश्चिम बगाल या उनके द्वारा नामित एक मत्री	सदस्य
6 श्री जगतगुरु शकराचार्य स्वामी निरजन देव तीर्थ गोवर्धन मठ, पुरी।	सदस्य	6 श्री गोस्वामी गिरधारीलाल जी, प्रधान मंत्री, सनातन धर्म प्रतिनिधि सभा, भूपेन्द्र भवन, पहाडगज, नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
7 श्री एम० एस० गोलवलकर, सर-सघ चालक, राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ हेडगेवार भवन, नागपुर ।	सदस्य	7. स्वामी योगेश्वर विदेही हरिजी महाराज, द्वारा भारत गोसेवक समाज, 3 सदर थाना रोड, दिल्ली ।	सदस्य
8 श्री राम प्रसाद मुकर्जी, अवकाश-प्राप्त न्यायाधीश, कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय।	सदस्य	8. श्री अक्षय कुमार जैन, सम्पादक, नवभारत टाइम्स, बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ।	सदस्य
9. डा० अशोक मिश्र, अध्यक्ष, कृषि मूल्य आयोग।	सदस्य	9. डा० धर्म नारायण, अध्यक्ष, कृषि मूल्य आयोग, नई दिल्ली ।	सदस्य
10 डा० पी० भट्टाचार्य, भारत सरकार के पशुपालन आयुक्त ।	सदस्य	10. डा० एम० एन० मैनन, पशुपालन आयुक्त, कृषि मत्रालय, नई दिल्ली।	सदस्य
11. डा० एच० ए० बी० पाड़पिया, निदेशक, केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान सस्थान, मैसूर ।	सदस्य	11. डा० वाई० के० अलाग, निदेशक, सरदार पटेल, अहमदाबाद ।	सदस्य
12 डा० वी० कुरियन, अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, आनन्द (गुजरात) ।	सदस्य	12. डा० वी० कुरियन, अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, आनन्द (गुजरात) ।	सदस्य

Land Proposed to be brought under Irrigation in Bihar

6929. **SHRI N. E. HORO**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details regarding hectares of land proposed to be brought under irrigaiton in the next two years in the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): An additional area of 122 thousand hectares (gross) is proposed to be brought under major-medium irrigation schemes and 60,000 hectares from minor irrigation schems in Bihar during 1975-76. Targets for the year 1976-77 have not been fixed.

Completion of Acquisition Proceedings by D.D.A.

6930. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3696 on the 17th March, 1975 regarding local shopping Centre in Narain Vihar and state:

(a) the details of the area in respect of which acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed; and

(b) the reasons due to which it has not beeen possible to complete the acquisition proceedings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Acquisition proceedings are in progress in respect of Khasra No. 1182/2 measuring 1 Bigha and 14 Biswas and Khasra No. 1180/1/1 pt. measuring about 4 Biswas of village Naraina.

(b) The afore-said Khasras were initially left out from award Nos. 1980 and 1953 respectively on account of these being built-up areas.

Education and Jobs for the Handicapped

6931. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the the fact that handicapped people are of the opinion that Government are not doing anything for their education and jobs; and

(b) if so, the facts and opinion of the Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Welfare has intensified efforts in the Fifth Plan to promote the education and rehabilitation of the handicapped. This will be apparent from some steps already taken and indicated below:—

(1) As compared with the Plan expenditure of approximately Rs. 106 lacs in the Fourth Plan, tentative figures of Plan expenditure during 1974-75 alone come to approximately Rs. 92 lacs.

(2) Grants have been sanctioned to seven organisations to set up workshops employing various categories of handicapped persons;

(3) Sanction has been given for setting up five additional Special Employment Exchanges in the country;

(4) States have been requested to draw up projects for placing handicapped children in ordinary schools to promote their integration. The scheme has already been sanctioned in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra and Orissa;

(5) The scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped has been liberalised and the percentage of assistance offered habeen raised from 75% to 90%. The amount of grants sanctioned to voluntary organisations in the first year of the Fifth Plan exceeded the total amount sanctioned in the Fourth Plan Period; and

(6) During the period from April to December 1974, the Special Employment Exchanges placed 922 physically handicapped persons in employment.

Kosi Irrigation Project

6932. **SHRI SHIV SHANKAR PRASAD YADAV**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kosi Irrigtion Project is suffering from many shortcomings;

(b) if so, the nature of shortcomings; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) Some of the problems being encountered on the Kosi Project are as under :—

(1) Heavy silt content of Kosi waters;

(2) Drainage congestion;

(3) Flood erosion;

(4) Absence of field channels leading to under-utilisation of irrigation potential created; and

(5) Lac of land shaping.

Efforts are being made to remove these difficulties. The Government of Bihar have taken several measures against the siltation problem in the canal system on the basis of expert advice As a result of improvements undertaken, the silt deposit in the canal has now reduced in recent years. Some of the schemes prepared by the State Government for relieving drainage congestion have already been executed. Agency for execution of a comprehensive Ayacut Development programme has been created and various programmes for field channels, land shaping etc. are being evolved and implemented.

The Government of Bihar also set up a Kosi Irrigation Committee to make assessment of the area that can be irrigated from the Kosi Canal system, evaluate the area being presently irrigated and to recommend ways and means for ensuring full utilisation of ultimate irrigation potential of the system. The Committee has recently submitted its report to the State Government which is presently under their examination.

Definition of Marginal Farmers

6933. **SHRI B. V. NAIK**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the definition of marginal farmers adopted in each State on the basis of holdings and/or income;

(b) the definition of small farmer adopted in each State on the basis of holdings and or income; and

(c) the percentage of variation and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India for implementation of Small Farmers Development Agency programme during the 5th Plan, the following uniform definition for identification of Small and Marginal Farmers has been suggested to the State Governments for adoption in all the project areas;

Marginal-Farmers :

Cultivators having land holdings up to 2.5 acreas of dry land. In the case of irrigated land, the limit will be the equivalent of this acreage as adopted under Land Ceiling Legislation in each State.

Small Farmers :

Cultivators having land holdings from 2.5 to 5.0 acres' of dry land. In the case irrigated land the limit will be the equivalent of this acreage as adopted under Land Ceiling Legislation in each State.

Thus, the limit for irrigated holdings will be less in each case. The upper limit of 5.0 acres of dry land for Small Farmers and 2.5 acreas of dry land for Marginal Farmers are required to be adhered to strictly. Further, the land holding limits will be applied on the basis of ownership holdings, ownership being taken to mean transferable or heritable rights and the family being treated as the unit for this purpose. Cultivators with off-farm income of Rs. 200 per month and above will not be entitled to the benefits of S.F.D.A. in any State. The variation from State to State will be only in regard to irrigated holdings for identifying Small/Marginal Farmers based on the conversion ratio as adopted under Land Ceiling Legislation in the respective States.

Qualifications of Lecturers in Central Universities

6934. **SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be plased to state :

(a) the qualifications required for the post of Lecturers in the Central Universities;

(b) Whether all the Central Universities have made reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the post of Lecturers.

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Consequent upon the recent revision of pay scales of teachers in Central Universities, The University Grants Commisson informed the Universities that the qualifications for recruitment to the post of Lecturers in the Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences including Commerce and Sciences, be as follows :—

(a) A doctor's degree or published work of an equally high standard, and

(b) consistently good academic record with 1st or high 2nd class (B+) Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign University.

Having regard to the need for developing inter-disciplinary programmes, the degrees in (a) and (b) may be in relevant subjects.

Provided that if the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either from his thesis or from his published work is of as very high standard, it may relax any of the qualifications prescribed in (b) above.

Provided further that if a candidate possessing a doctor's degree or equivalent published work is not available or is not considered suitable, a persons possessing a consistently good academic record (due weight being given to M. Phil. or equivalent degree or research work of quality) may be appointed on the condition that he will have to obtain a doctor's degree or give evidence of published work of equivalent high standard within five years of his appointment, failing which he will not be able to earn future increments, unitl he fulfils these requirements.

Explanation :

Consistently good record would mean overall record, of all assessments throughout the academic career leading to the Master's degree, which should at least be B+ or high second class."

Subsequently, the Commission agreed that the qualifictions for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in Delhi University and its Colleges be as follows :—

"**Essential :**

Consistently good academic record with first or high second class (B+) Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign University.

Desirable :

(i) A doctor's degree/or published work of equally high standard.

(ii) Teaching experience of degree post-graduate classes.

In case of such appointments where a person is not a Ph. D. it shall be obligatory for him to complete his Ph.D. within five years of his appointment or give evidence of equivalent research work. Further, if he does not fulfill the above requirements, within the period of five years of his appointment, his increment will be stopped till such time as he fulfills the above mentioned requirements."

The other Universities have the option either to adopt the qualifications as originally indicated by the University Grants Commission or those approved in the case of Delhi University.

The revised qualification for Lectures will be incorporated in the Statutes Ordinances of the Universities.

(b) to (d) At present there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Central Universities. However, the University Grants Commission has authorised its Vice-Chairman to discuss this question with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The discussion is likely to be held shortly.

Financial Assistance for Minor Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

6935. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra finds it difficult to finance all the minor irrigation projects in the State from its own resources;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take a new policy decision to give financial assistance even for the minor irrigation projects; and

(c) Central aid already given during the last three years to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Maharashtra Goverment did come up during 1974-75, with a request for special Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores on the ground that funds available within the State Plan were not adequate.

(b) According to the present procedure in vogue, the Central assistance is given in the block form for the State Plan as a whole and is not tied up with any individual scheme or programme and there is no proposal to revise this procedure.

(c) In view of (b) above, no earmarked Central assistance for minor irrigation was provided during the last three years except that the Central Government has initiated an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during 1972-73 to comba the serious drought situation developed during that year and under this programme, Central assistance of Rs. 24.96 crores had been made available to Maharashtra.

टिहरी में बांधों का निर्माण

6937. श्री प्रतापसिंह नेगी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टिहरी बांध के निर्माण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : टिहरी बांध के निर्माण के कारण स्थानान्तरित होने वाले परिवारों क बादशाही थोल बसाये जाने वाले नगर में बसानें का प्रस्ताव है । स्थानान्तरित कृषक परिवार को कृषि के लिए भूमि, घरों के लिए भूमि आदि की व्यवस्था करके बसाया जायेगा ।

Revised Grades of Delhi Teachers

6938. SHRI SHARDA YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently revised the grades of the Delhi Teachers;

(b) whether the revised grades will be effective from May, 1970; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to remove the anomlies in the various categories of Teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) Consequent upon recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, Government have notified on 29-3-1975 the revised scales of pay of the broad categories of school teachers under the Delhi Administration. These scales of pay will be effective from the 1st January, 1973. The details of the revised pay scales are being worked out.

Central Financial Assistance for Kosi Irrigation System

6939. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total Central financial assistance its the Kosi irrigation system to date since for ception;

(b) total expenditure so far on this project;

(c) total irrigation potential planned to be created;

(d) total potential actually created.;

(e) whether a nine-member Kosi Irrigation Committee set up by the Bihar Government has detected many shortcomings in the Kosi irrigation system; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) The total loan assistance given to Bihar Government for Kosi Project (including Flood Control Works) during 1954-69 amounted to Rs. 68.16 crores. Central assistance during the IVth Five Year Plan and First year of Fifth Plan for State Plans was provided by way of block loans and grants for the Plan as a whole and not related to any particular scheme.

(b) The anticipated expenditure on the Kosi Barrage and Eastern and Western Kosi canals by the end of 1974-75 was Rs. 72.35 crores (excluding flood control works).

(c) The ultimate irrigation potential planned to be created under Eastern and Western Kosi canals is 7.48 lakh hectares

(d) The anticipated potential by the end of 1974-75 under the Eastern Kosi canal is 3 03 lakh hectares.

(e) and (f) The Government of Bihar have informed that the report of the Committee set up by the State Government has been received by them recently and is under consideration.

Self Sufficiency in Agricultural Production in Orissa

6940. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for achieving self sufficiency in the agricultural production has been sent by the State of Orisso to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the actual requirements of food grains and the deficit in agricultural production in the State during the current year; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) to (c) No. Sir. However, during the Annual Plan 1975-76 discussions held in New Delhi in January, 1975, a target of 58.00 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production in the State was fixed for 1975-76 against the anticipated achievement of 42.00 lakh tonnes in 1974-75.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के नदियों के फालतू पानी का सिंचाई के लिए उपयोग

6941. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश मे सिंचाई व्यवस्था मे भारी कमी को देखते हुए वहां सिंचाई प्रणाली मे परिपूर्णता लाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(ख) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के भूगर्भ में विशाल जल भांडार को सभावना को ध्यान मे रखते हुए उसे सिंचाई के उपयोग में लाने के लियं व्यापक योजना बनाई गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को बड़ी बड़ी नदियो के फालतू पानी को उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं के अतर्गत सिचाई के उपयोग मे लाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ङ) यह योजना किन-किन नदियों पर और कहा कहा लागू की जा रही है और उससे अलग-अलग कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने की सभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क), (घ) और (ङ) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 9470/75]

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र ह, सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Soviet Technological Know-how for Agricultural Development in West Bengal

6942. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union has agreed to extend her technological know-how and material help to West Bengal's agricultural development projects;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No offer of assistance has been received by the Government of India from Soviet Union to extend technological know-how and material help for project for agricultural development in West Bengal.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Rabi operations in States

6943. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given loans or any assistance to the State Governments to meet the requirements of rabi operations in the current year; and

(b) if so, its allocation, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Distribution of 'Desi' Wheat Through Fair Price Shops in Delhi

6945. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported wheat has been distributed throughout the current year through Fair Price Shops in the Capital while desi wheat is freely available at exorbitant rates in the open market:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of Desi wheat allotted to Delhi during the current year for sale through Fair Price Shops; and

(d) when desi wheat is likely to be made available through fair price shops in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) Only imported wheat was issued to the fair price shops in Delhi during 1975, except during the month of January and second fortnight of April. Issue of desi wheat depends on the overall availability of this variety of wheat in the Central pool. It is expected that with the picking up of internal procurement of wheat in the current rabi season, it may be possible to improve supply of desi wheat to Delhi.

Intensive Development of Sunflower in States

6946. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some or the States have sent schemes for the intensive cultivation of sunflower in their States;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the main features of the scheme and the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Detailed proposals for the continuance of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development during 1975-76 have so far been received from the following State Governments:

1. Gujarat,
2. Madhya Pradesh,
3. Maharashtra,
4. Orissa,
5. Punjab.

(c) The main features of the Scheme are:—

(1) Provision of necessary facilities by way of financial assistanc e for the production of Super-elite and Elite seed as also to cover part of the expenditure on transport and handling of certified seed to ensure regular supply of pure seed of improved varieties sufficient to meet the requiremens of 50% of the targeted area each year to be brought under the Programme.

(2) Minikits containing seeds of new varieties recommended for the selected districts alongwith seed dressers and literature of package of practices are proposed to be supplied free of cost to the farmers in the States where the scheme is implemented for the first time.

(3) Laying out large scale demonstrations for which assistance will be provided towards the cost of inputs.

(4) Provision of additional staff.

The detailed proposals for 1975-76 received from the State Governments are being examined for the issue of sanction.

गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करने का आधार

6947. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गेहू का वसूली मूल्य 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल घोषित करते समय किसानो द्वारा किये जाने वाले समस्त खर्चे को ध्यान मे रखा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार गेहू के वसुली वमूय को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसानों को समेकित मूल्यों के आधार पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। सरकार द्वारा 1975-76 के विपणन मौसम के लिए गेहू के 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के घोषित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य से न केवल किसान द्वारा किया गया खर्चा पूरा होता है बल्कि इसमें पर्याप्त गुंजाइश भी है।

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान पंजाब म गेहू की कास्त/पैदावार की लागत, जैसाकि कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1975-76 के मौसम के लिए गेहूं की मूल्य नीति पर रिपोर्ट में बताई है, सलग्न विवरण मे दी जाती है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किसानों को अत्यावश्यक वस्तुएं उचित कामों पर मुहैया करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Number of Share Croppers & Agricultural labourers

6948. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: the census figures, according to the census of 1971 as compared to those of 1961, in the country and in each State regarding total number of share croppers, agricultural labourers, agricultural laborers belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): No data on the number of share-croppers has been collected in the Censuses of 1961 and 1971. As regards agricultural labourers, the requisite information is given in the statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT* 9471/75].

Points of Dispute Between India and Bangladesh on Use of Water of Farakka Dam

6949. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the points of dispute between India and Bangladesh regarding the use of the water of Farakka Dam;

(b) whether Bangladesh has been changing her stand from time to time; and

(c) if so, what are the facts of this change.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) The question regarding allocation of the fair weather flows of the Ganga during the lean months is under discussion between India and Bangladesh. Recently, on 18th April, 1975, the Governments of both the countries agreed to run the feeder canal of the Farakka Barrage during April-May, 1975 with discharges increasing from 11,000 cusecs to 16,000 cusecs.

D.D.A.'s Failure to Meet Housing Target

6950. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 2,000 houses were built by the Delhi Development Authority during 1974-75 against the target of 18,000 houses laid down in the budget for that year and that only 25 per cent of the allocation made for the weaker section was spent during the year;

(b) if so, the particular reasons why DDA failed to meet the housing target; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The DDA has stated that in accordance with the original budget estimates construction of about 18,000 houses was to be taken up in the year 1974-75 but due to extreme shortage of cement, severe monetary constraints, non-availability of loans and partial ban on grant of house building advances (which reduced the receipts of the DDA by over Rs. 3 crores) the original proposals had to be revised and curtailed.

In the year 1974-75, 2297 houses were constructed by the DDA. Out of these, 1752 houses were meant for persons belonging to Low Income and Janta categories. In addition 6800 houses were under construction at various stages and lay-out plans of another 7100 houses have already been approved and estimates and other details are being worked out by the DDA.

(c) Despite the financial constraints and shortage of raw materials such as cement, the D.D.A. has been endeavouring to make further progress in the construction of houses. To substitute cement to the extent feasible, the D.D.A. has started lime kiln plants of its own. One plant has already started functioning in Naraina and four more are being set up and are likely to be commissioned by June, 1975. All new tenders for D.D.A.'s houses are being called on the condition that lime surkhi mortar would be used in foundations and all two-storeyed superstructures would use lim e instead of cement.

Supply of Milk in Polythene Bags

6951. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to supply milk in polythene bags as reported in the Economic Times dated the 23rd March, 1975;

(b) if so, expenditurre involved and import content;

(c) whether the use of polythene bags for milk has been discarded in advanced countries on the grounds of health hazards; and

(d) if so, whether this has been examined in detail by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) The proposal for use of polythene laminated paper packing as single service disposable containers for marketing of milk tetra pack) has since been dropped by the Government.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

I.O.A. and I.H.F.

6952. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether still some controversy is existing between Indian Olympic Association and Indian Hockey Federation about their affiliation to the International Hockey Federation,

(b) if so, whether office bearers of Indian Olympic Association are inviting the President of International Hockey Federation, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (c), The Indian Olympic Association has not yet renounced its adherent membership of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) in favour of the duly constituted Indian Hockey Federation.

It is understood that the Indian Olympic Association had requested the President FIH, before the meeting of the Executive Committee of the FIH held at Kuala Lumpur on 9th and 10th March, 1975, to come to India. However, the visit did not take place. The Government would welcome visit to India by the President of the F.I.H. However, this visit could not affect the recognition already accorded to the Indian Hockey Federation as constituted after the election held on 27-12-1974 as the sole competent body to administer hockey in India.

Hostel Accommodation for Staff Artists of AIR,

6953. SHRI R. R. SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in terms of the recommendation's of Third Pay Commission, the staff-artists of AIR have been deprived of the hostel accommodation only due to non-implementation of revised pay scales; if so, their categories-wise number; and

(b) whether the employees who are working in the old pay scale *i.e.* Rs. 350-800 (New Scale Rs. 700—1200) are also entitled for applying for hostel accommodation in the present circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The fee scales of Staff Artistes of A.I.R. have not been revised because they were outside the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. After the revision of entitlements, the following applications for hostel accommodation were returned as the applicants were not entitled to hostel accommodation.

(i) News Service Division AIR	17
(ii) Television Centre AIR .	2
(iii) AIR Station, New Delhi .	1

(b) Those officers who were drawing Rs. 700/- on 1st January, 1975 are entitled to single-roomed hostel accommodation. Applications for single-roomed accommodation with kitchen were invited from officers whose priority date is upto 31st December, 1970. For single rooms without kitchen, all officers drawing Rs. 700/- on 1st January, 1975 were entitled to apply.

Trawlers Allotted to Small Units Leased to Multinationals

6955. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the trawlers allotted to small units in Bombay have been leased to multinationals;

(b) whether any investigation has been instituted in such deals: and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. The Government have not so far issued permission to any small unit in Bombay to lease trawlers to any multinational concern. However, Government have received an application from M/s. Dolphin Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, a medium simed firm, for chartering out their two imported trawlers to M/s. Union Carbide (India) Ltd., for a period of 3-5 years. This is under consideration. No other proposal of leasing of trawlers to multinational comnies has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Arakpur Mochi Ka Bagh, Moti Bagh II

6956. SHRIMATI MUKULA BANERJI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to develop 'ARAKPUR MOCHI' KA BAGH. Moti Bagh II, by providing basic amenities like water supply, sewage disposal, roads, and streets etc.;

(b) whether the Lal Dora areas of this village is proposed to be extended by Government; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of houses in this village on which demurrage charge is levied by Government and the number of houses from which Government charges Chulha Tax; and

(d) the reasons for levying demurrage charges on some houses and Chulha, Tax on other houses in this village?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Basic amenties like water supply, roads, streets and a park have already been provided. Scheme for sewage disposal has already been prepared and action for its implementation is being taken.

(b) There is no proposal to extend the Lal Dora of this village as the entire land of this village including the land adjacent to it was acquired by the Government in the year 1911-12 as also this village comes within the urbanisable limits as per the Master Plan of Delhi.

(c) So far proceedings for levy of damages have been initiated against 131 houses which have come up on Government land outside Lal Dora. 85 houses have been assessed for levy of Chulha Tax. It has also been decided that 109 more houses belonging to the direct descendents of the old Chulha Tax payers should be assessed for levy of Chulha tax irrespective of the fact whether they are in occupation of the site within or outside Lal Dora provided the structures in their occupation do not interfere with the Village Redevelopment Plans.

(d) The land of this village was acquired in the year 1911-12 for the establishment of then Imperial Capital of Delhi. As it could not be utilised at that time Government allowed the residents of the village to continue on payment of a nominal Chulha Tax. It has been decided that the direct descedent of old Chulha Tax payers should also be permitted to pay Chulha Tax provided the structures in their occupation do not interfere with the Village Redevelopment Plans. All other unauthorised occupants are to be assessed for levy of damages in accordance with the rules in force relating to unauthorised occupation and use of Government land.

Project Report on the top priority Irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Punjab

6957. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government had submitted about three years back the project reports on the two top priority irrigation projects for utilization of surplus Ravi-Beas waters to the Central Water and Power Commission for technical clearance; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the projects and the reasons for delaying the clearance to these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The two Scheme received by the Central Water Commission from the Government of Punjab during the last 3 years for utilisation of surplus Ravi-Beas waters are :

(i) Non-perennial irrigation in UBDC tract, estimated to cost Rs. 620 lakhs and provide additional benefits to 2,98,670 hectares; and

(ii) Extension and improvement of Shah-Nahar Canal System estimated to cost Rs. 1,554 lakhs and provide additional irrigation benefits to 1,20,000 hectares.

These schemes envisage the utilisation of some of the surplus Ravi-Beas waters allocated to the erstwhile Punjab. There have been differences between the successor States of Haryana and Punjab on the distribution of these waters between the two States. The Union Government is making efforts to resolve this issue in consultation with the concerned State Governments. These schemes will be cleared after the shares of these two States have been determined.

अमेरीकी लेखक द्वारा दिवंगत स्वामी सरजानन्द सरस्वती और किसान सभा से सम्बन्धित संग्रहित कागजातों का देश से बाहर ले जाया जाना

6959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक अमरीकी लेखक वाल्टर हौजर बिहार के पटना जिले में स्थित सीताराम आश्रम, बिहटा के दिवंगत स्वामी सरजानंद सरस्वती एवं किसान सभा से सम्बन्धित संग्रहीत कागजात भारत से बाहर ले गए है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें ऐसा करने की इजाजत किस अधिकारी ने दी ;

(ग) क्या बिहार के दरभंगा राज्य में सन 1574 से संग्रहीत पुराने कागजात एवं रिकार्ड रद्दी के भाव पर विदेशियों को बेच दिये गये है और उन्हें वे अपने साथ ले गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या विदेशी भारत में बार-बार आते हैं और यहां से पुरानी पांडुलिपियां अपने साथ बाहर ले जाते हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को रोकने और पुराने कागजातों, रिकार्डों तथा पाण्डुलिपियों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में छपी खबरें देखी है तथा वह आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र कर रही है।

(घ) और (ङ) 100 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण अभिलेखों का निर्यात, पुरावस्तु निर्यात नियंत्रण अधिनियम द्वारा नियमित किया जाता है। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से उन महत्वपूर्ण अभिलेखों, पाण्डुलिपियों इत्यादि का निर्यात जो 75 वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी हैं, पुरावस्तु तथा कलानिधि अधिनियम 1972 द्वारा नियमित किया जाएगा, जो अभी लागू होना है। पुराने दस्तावेजों, अभिलेखों तथा पाण्डुलिपियों का वैज्ञानिक आधार पर संरक्षण तथा उनकी मरम्मत करने के लिये सरकार पुस्तकालय, संग्रहालयों तथा ऐसे संग्रह रखने वाले अन्य लोगों को, इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपलब्ध धनराशि में से, यथा सम्भव वित्तीय सहायता व तकनीकी सलाह प्रदान करती है।

नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए आवास व्यवस्था

6960. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975 को महिला वर्ष के रूप में मनाने और महिलाओं को विशेष सेवा प्रदान करने और उन्हें अधिकार देने के संदर्भ में, बड़े नगरों में काम करने वाली अविवाहित महिला शिक्षकों अथवा अन्य नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं अथवा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सेवाओं में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए आवास व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है अथवा इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है और इसको क्रियान्वित करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) (क) और (ख) नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं को बड़े शहरों में स्वास्थ्यप्रद और उपयुक्त निवास स्थान प्राप्त करने में जो कठिनाइयां होती हैं, उन्हे देखते हुए समाज कल्याण विभाग 2 लाख तथा उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले नगर में नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों के निर्माण हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता देने की एक योजना चला रहा है।

निर्माण की लागत का] 60 प्रतिशत भाग भारत सरकार उठाती है तथा शेष 40 प्रतिशत भाग का प्रबंध स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा, कुछ मामलो में राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से किया जाना होता है। वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान इस योजना के अधीन 1,27,00,009 लाख रुपए की धनराशि दी गई। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के सिलसिले में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन को तेज किया जा रहा है। 1974–75 के दौरान 45 होस्टलों को जिनमें नौकरी करने वाली लगभग 3000 महिलाओं को आवास देने की व्यवस्था है। अनुदान मंजूर किए गए तथा अनुदान की पहली किस्त के रूप में 52,40,425 लाख रुपए की धनराशि की गई। वर्ष 1975–76 के लिए बजट में 60 लाख रुपए की धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसे होस्टल बिना मुनाफे के आधार पर चलाए जाते हैं और उनमें स्वास्थ्यप्रद और अनुकूल वातावरण में नाममात्र अदायगी पर उपयुक्त आवास दिया जाता है ये होस्टल नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए हैं, जिन में अविवाहित अध्यापिकाएं तथा सरकारी और असरकारी नौकरियों में लगी महिलाओं शामिल हैं।

2. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के होस्टेलों के लिए सहायक अनुदान देने की योजना है इस योजना के द्वारा बोर्ड ऐसी स्वैच्छिक कल्याण संस्थाओं जो निम्न आय वर्ग की नौकरी करने वाली स्त्रियों को उचित दरों पर सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्यप्रद आवास देने हेतु होस्टल स्थापित करने के लिए तैयार हों। निम्न आय वर्ग की नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए हौस्टल की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने तथा उनका विस्तार करने के लिए सहायक अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1974–75 में 11 राज्यों और एक संघ शासित क्षेत्र में 37 होस्टलों को 0.92 लाख रुपए की सहायता दी गई, जिससे नौकरी करने वाली लगभग 1570 महिलाओं को लाभ होगा।

3. इनके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा विभाग की विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन योजनों में भी महिला शिक्षकों को आवासीय क्वार्टर प्रदान करने के लिए व्यवस्था है। राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा परिषद ने, जिसे शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा एक सलाहकार निकाय के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है, सिफारिश की है कि महिला शिक्षकों की निम्नलिखित सुविधाए प्रदान की जाए .—

(1) गांव में उचित रूप से बने क्वार्टर जो गाव के जीवन से अलग अलग न हो ;

(2) शिक्षकों तथा अन्य स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए ट्विन क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था।

(3) राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों राज्य सरकारों और सघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को सूचित कर दी गई है।

(4) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शुरू किए गए विशेष कार्यक्रमों में महिला शिक्षकों के क्वार्टरों, लड़कियों के लिए होस्टलों तथा कामन रूम इत्यादि के निर्माण के कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है।

Demand for raising Procurement Price of Wheat

6961. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of several Congress Members of Parliament called on the Prime Minister on 6th March, 1975 to press their demand for raising the procurement price of wheat;

(b) if so, what was their precise demand and;

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) A delegation of the Farmer's Parliamentary Forum which met the Prime Minister on 6th March, 1975 demanded that the procurement price of wheat should be fixed at not less than Rs. 125/- per quintal. After careful consideration, Government of India have decided to maintain the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 105/- per quintal for all varieties for 1975-76 Rabi marketing season as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Complaints against Chairman, Punjab Wakf Board for leasing out Mosques

6962. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Secretary, Wakf Council had asked the Muslim Ulemas by a Fatwa for leasing out mosques;

(b) whether Government received complaints against the Chairman, Punjab Wakf Board during his term from 1965 to 1973 for leasing out mosques, and

(c) whether the same Chairman was nominated in 1973 as member of the same Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Committee on Deserted Mosques and Graveyards appointed by the Central Wakf Council had, however, invited opinions of some leading Ulemas and Religious Institutions in the matter.

(b) Some complaints about the alleged leasing out of mosques by the Punjab Wakf Board and not by its Chairman were received during the period from 1-11-66 (on which date the Punjab Wakf Board became an Inter-State Body Corporate by virtue of the Punjab Re-Organisation Act, 1966) to 31-12-1973. As regards the period from 1-1-1965 to 31-10-1966, when the Punjab Wakf Board was under the control of the Government of the erstwhile State of Punjab, the relevant records are reported to be not readily available with the Government of Punjab.

(c) Yes, Sir.

गेहूं की कीमतें

6963. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) मई 1974 से जनवरी 1975 के बीच हरियाणा में गेहूं का क्या मूल्य चल रहा था;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ डिवीजन में गेहूं का क्या मूल्य था; और

(ग) उसी अवधि में कमी वाले राज्यों में कीमतें क्या थीं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाले दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। **[ग्रंथालय में रखे गये देखिए संख्या एल० टी०--9472/75]**

Tista Barrage Project

6964. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6116 on the 9th April, 1974 and state whether the proposal from West Bengal Government regarding Tista Barrage Project estimated at Rs. 70 crores as a part of the total Master Plan to control floods and to provide irrigation facilities in North Bengal has since been finalised and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : The Tista Barrage proposal has inter-State aspects involving West Bengal and Bihar Governments which are being sorted out before it can be cleared by the Planning Commission.

राष्ट्रीय अकादमी का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में

6965. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय नीति की उपेक्षा कर तीनों राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों (संगीत, नाटक, साहित्य, ललित कला) के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन अकादमियों में हिन्दी को पूर्ण रूप से अपनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके क्या कारण परिणाम निकले और भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में अब तक उदासीनता की नीति अपनाने के लिये किसको उत्तरदायी ठहराया जा सकता है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) संगीत नाटक अकादमी और साहित्य अकादमी ने क्रमशः 1971-72 और 1971 से हिन्दी में अपनी-अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित कराना बन्द कर दिया, जब कि अनुभव से यह पता चला कि हिन्दी की प्रतियों के लिए बहुत सीमित मांग है तथा उन्होंने किफायत के उपाय के तौर पर भी इन्हें प्रकाशित कराना बन्द कर दिया। इन दोनों अकादमियों के अनुसार वे वर्तमान वर्ष से हिन्दी में अपनी-अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित कराना पुनः

शुरू कर देगी। ललित कला अकादमी ने कभी भी अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं की है और हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने के प्रश्न पर अकादमी विचार कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ) संगीत नाटक अकादमी और साहित्य अकादमी ने पहले ही हिन्दी में अनेक प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किये हैं। ये दोनों अकादमियों, सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के अनुदेशों का भी, यथासम्भव, पालन कर रही हैं।

Crisis of Indian Universities

6966. SHRI R . P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present crisis of the Indian Universities is that of numbers or that of finances or of both;

(b) what positive steps Government have so far taken to contain this crisis;

(c) whether those steps are adequate; and

(d) if not, what prevents the Goverment from setting the scene aright by implementing the recommendations of the experts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d) One of the main problems confronting the University Education is the unregulted, unplanned and haphazard expansion in enrolment without taking into account the employment potential, the availability of adequately, qualified teaching staff, corresponding increase in physical facilities, and financial resources. Consequently, programmes of updating of curricula, making courses more relevant to the needs of society, examination reforms, raising standards and improving the accessibility to higher education to the weaker sections of the community have grievously suffered.

In the Fifth Five-Your Plan period, Government have initiated a package programme of regulating the expansion of higher education while enlarging facilities to the weaker sections of the community to have greater access. By recommending improved grades for teachers and offering assistance to State Governments, Government hope to attract talent of higher calibre to the teaching profession. Subject panels and committees of experts appointed by the University Grants Commission are striving for an improvement in the courses of study and making them more relevant to the developemental needs of the country. A programme of better physical amenities such as library and laboratory facilities and improvement in the teaching of science and humanities in colleges, larger research opportunities, fellowships and hostel programmes, support to non-formal education, especially correspondence courses involvement of University students in nation-building activities through programmes of National Students Service, vocationalisation at higher secondary level to enable large numbers to enter employment at the end of that level etc. have already been initiated or are under way. The rate of increase in the number of Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges has come down from an average of 243 per annum for the last three years to 150 during the year 1973-74. This is likely to come down even further. The rate of increase in enrolment in universities and colleges which was between 11 and 13% per annum has come down to about 7%.

Imposition of Service Condition on University/College Teachers while revising Grades

6967. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any one of the provisions of the U.G.C. Act envisages the imposition of service conditions on University and College Teachers while revising their grades;

(b) if so, the exact nature and scope of provision and the number of times it has been used to impose any service conditions on the teachers already appointed under different conditions; and

(c) if not, the reasons which led the U.G.C. and the Union Minister of Education to impose these conditions last year while announcing the improvement in the new grades?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) Determination and coordination of standards in institutions for higher education is a constitutional responsibility of the Central Government which it discharges through the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission Act was passed by Parliament to make provision for the coordination and determination of standards in universities and for that purpose to establish a University Grants Commission.

The Central Government decided to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Commission that, revised pay scales be given which are higher than the replacement scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission, along with the other recommendations of the Commission regarding academic qualifications of teachers, recruitment procedure etc. mainly to bring about improvement in academic standards.

The Commission has from time to time specified various conditions, with this objective in view at the time of revision of scales of pay, as well as at other times. These have related to qualifications, manner of recruitment, age of superannuation, terminal benefits etc.

The Commission has also the power under Section 26(1)(e) of its Act to make regulations "defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of the university, having regard to the branch of education in which he is expected to give instruction".

कम्पोस्ट खाद के लिए योजना

6968. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम्पोस्ट खाद तैयार करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना राज्यों को भेजी है ;

(ख) योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ग) जी हां। राज्यों को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान क्रियान्वयन के लिए स्थानीय खाद सम्बन्धी स्रोतों के विकास की एक व्यापक योजना भेजी गई है जिसमें कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाना भी शामिल है। यह योजना केन्द्र की वित्तीय सहायता से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(ख) स्थानीय खाद सम्बन्धी स्रोतों के विकास की योजना पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में शामिल की गई है। इस योजना पर 5 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय होना है और इसके नीचे दिए गए पांच अंग हैं :—

1. शहर के व्यर्थ पदार्थों से कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाने के लिए 3 लाख और इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले नगरों में 27 यांत्रिक कम्पोस्ट संयंत्र स्थापित करना। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्वेच्छा से ऐसे संयंत्र स्थापित करने वाली नगर पालिकाओं/निगमों/कृषि उद्योग निगमों को पूंजीगत लागत का 33 प्रतिशत सहायक अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

2. उन शहरों/कस्बों में 200 जलमल/कचरा उपयोग की योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन जिनमें ऐसी संभावनायें विद्यमान हों। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्वेच्छा से ऐसी योजना हाथ में लेने वाले नगर निगमों/नगर पालिकाओं को पूंजीगत लागत का 33 प्रतिशत सहायक अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

3. इंधन के लिए गैस और बढ़िया किस्म की खाद का उत्पादन करने के लिए देश में 1,00,000 गोबर गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करना। पहले 20,000 गोबर गैस संयंत्र एक 'प्रारम्भिक कार्यक्रम' के अंतर्गत 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान स्थापित किए जायेंगे जिसके लिए लाभानुभोगियों को

पूंजीगत लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत राज्य सहायता दी जाएगी। इसके अलावा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ऋण के रूप में सहायता भी देंगे।

4. कम्पोस्ट का उत्कृष्ट कार्य करते वाले स्थानीय निकायों और ग्राम पंचायतों को पुरस्कार वितरण।

5. कार्बनिक खादों के उत्पादन और प्रयोग पर कृषक संगठनों द्वारा पांचवी योजनावधि के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रदर्शन तथा प्रशिक्षण कैम्पों का आयोजन। ऐसे संगठनों को आयोजित किए गए प्रति कैम्प के लिए 250 रुपये की दर से सहायक अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्यों के पदों के बारे में विज्ञापन

6969. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सरकारी उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों तथा सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के प्रमाणपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में भी शैक्षिक अर्हताएं तथा अनुभव निर्धारित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ स्कूल प्रबन्धक प्रधानाचार्यों के पदों के लिए मनमाने ढंग से ऐसे विज्ञापन निकाल रहे हैं जोकि तत्संबंधी निर्धारित अर्हताओं और अनुभव से मेल नहीं खाते ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियम, 1973 के अनुसार, अन्यों के साथ साथ, राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपलों के लिए-निर्धारित अर्हताएं, सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपलों के लिए भी लागू होंगी।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में अभी तक ऐसा केवल एक ही मामला आया है जिसमें पता चला है कि संशोधित अर्हताओं को अधिसूचित किए जाने की तारीख के के बाद, पुरानी अर्हताओं को विज्ञापित किया गया।

Purchase of MSS of "Sharmistha" by USA Citizen

6970. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a citizen from U.S.A. during his research work in India purchased the original manuscript of "Sharmistha" written by the great poet Michael Madhusudan Dutt for Rs. 30,000/-;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have any proposal to get back that invaluable manuscript for preserving it in the National Library; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rice for Tamil Nadu

6971. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to Tamil Nadu Food Minister, Punjab was prepared to spare as much rice as it could for that State but the Centre was standing in the way;

(b) whether the Centre had been requested to allot five lakh tonnes of rice to drought-hit Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay by the Centre in complying with the State's genuine demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister informed that on his request the Chief Minister of Punjab had agreed to supply some quantity of rice

out of the stocks procured by the State Government for their consumption provided concurrence of the Central Government was obtained by the Tamil Nadu Government. This request was considered but could not be accepted as bilateral transactions between States involving movement of rice from one zone to another is not permitted in the interest of maximising procurement.

(b) and (c) Tamil Nadu Government had asked for monthly allotment of 1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, including rice, from January, 1975. In subsequent communications they asked for allotment of 5 lakh tonnes of rice at the rate of 50,000 tonnes per month upto October, 1975. Considering the limited availability of rice in the Central pool and the needs of heavily deficit rice consuming States like Kerala and West Bengal, a quantity of only 7,500 tonnes of rice could be allotted to Tamil Nadu from the Central pool so far. However, the wheat quota for the public distribution system of Tamil Nadu has been increased from 5,000 tonnes per month during October-December, 1974 to 16,000 tonnes for January, 1975, 41,000 tonnes for February, 1975, 51,000 tonnes for March, 1975 and 53,500 tonnes for April, 1975. In addition, 9,000 tonnes of wheat per month are also being allotted to Tamil Nadu for supply to roller flour mills.

North Western Circle Office of Archaeological Department

6972. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1961 the North Western Circle Office of the Archaeological Department was transferred from Delhi to Dehradun and now it is being shifted to four places, as a result of which only a portion of the office as a new Metropolitan Circle office is coming back to Delhi;

(b) the reasons for this division and the reasons that a good portion of the office being sent to a remote place like Srinagar (J. & K. State) from Dehradun;

(c) Whether Government received representations in this regard from the emploees of the Department; and

(d) if so, the salient points of the representations and Government's reaction o each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the recommendation of the Archaeology Review Committee set up by the Government of India in 1965, it has been decided by the Government to redistribute the existing Circles of the Survey with effect from 1975-76, in order to facilitate better supervision and maintenance of monuments, efficient functioning of all the Circles and closer coordination with the State Governments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The salient points of these representations are mentioned below :—

(i) That the employees will have to serch for residential accommodation which is a difficult problem for low paid employees.

(ii) They will have to seek fresh admission for their wards in schools and colleges.

(iii) That the transfer will affect those who have constructed their own houses with the Government advances and otherwise.

(iv) That the transfer will affect their seniority.

(v) Monuments in the Haryana are would not receive proper attention from Srinagar, which will be new headquarters of the Circle to which most of Haryana monuments will be transferred.

All employees of the Archaeological Survey of India are liable to be posted anywhere in India in public interest. The staff attached to monuments are not affected. As per staff attached to Circle Headquarter, every effort will be made to absorb them in posts in Dehradun or near their home towns commensurate with public interest and availability of vacancies.

Admission of wards of transferable employees of the Government of India are normally provided in the Central Schools in towns to which they are transferred.

Transferred employees are entitled to Government accommodation in accordance with the normal rules

The *inter se* seniority of Class IV staff whose seniority is maintained Circle-wise is being drawn up.

Government cannot accept responsibility for individuals who own private houses at one or other places. The decision about re-distribution of circles was taken after consideration of all aspects of the matter, including the viable size of the Circle based upon the importance and number of monuments in it and the capacity of the supervisory staff of a Circle to look after the monuments adequately.

Open Examination in U.P.

6973. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the statement made by the Chief Minister of U.P. regarding his readiness to introduce system of 'Open Examination'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) A letter has recently been received on the subject from the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh and is being looked into.

सेन्ट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग गोदाम, मुरैना जिला मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की फिटिंग

6974. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग गोदाम, मुरैना जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) मे बिजली की फिटिंग गत दो वर्षों में किसी इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी से करायी गई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी का नाम क्या है, और

(ग) इस फिटिंग के कारण उस कम्पनी को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार मुरैना मे बिजली फिटिंग का कार्य 4, नई मार्केट, स्टेशन रोड, मुरैना के श्री महेश चन्द्र गुप्त द्वारा किया गया था जोकि एक कम्पनी नहीं बल्कि एक ठेकेदार हैं।

(ग) ठेकेदार को अब तक 2348.26 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है।

Production of Lac

6975. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of lac produced in the country annually and its value at present-market rate per quintal;

(b) the average quantity of lac exported every year and the name of countries to whom exported and the export price per quintal ; and

(c) the support price fixed for the growers of lac per kilogramme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) At present, no support price for the lac growers is fixed.

Statement

(a) *Total quantity of lac produced during* 1972-73 *and* 1973-74 *and its value at present-market rate and at prevalent market-rate at that time.*

Year	Production of sticklac	Value at present market rate (Rs. 4300.00 per tonne as on March 1975)	Value at prevalent market-rate during 1972-73 at the rate of Rs. 4230.00 per tonne and during 1973-74 @ Rs. 22240.00 per tonne.
	(Tonnes)	(Rs. Crores)	(Rs. Crores)
972-73 . .	17,039	7.327	7.207
1973-74 . .	19,258	8.281	21.645

(b) *Total quantity of lac (all kinds) exported, its value per quintal, total earnings and countries to which generally exported.*

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Price per quintal	Countries of export
			Rs.	
1972-73 . .	75,640	6.19	817.7	U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, U.S.A., USSR, Signapore, The Netherlands, Brazil, Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy and Japan.
1973-74 . .	52,860	12.78	2419.1	

W.H.O. Water Purification Scheme for Calcutta Water Supply Corporation

6976. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether W.H.O. has any water purification scheme for Calcutta Water Supply Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. There is no such Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Fulfilment of Gadgil Assurances for Grant of Alternate Accommodation

6977. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether assurances given by Shri N. V. Gadgil regarding allotment of alternative accommodation have been fulfilled up-to-date ; and

(b) if not, the number of cases pending and the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Eleven eligible persons squatting on land under the control of Land and Development Office are proposed to be rehabilitated in New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority have found 1221 persons (in some cases proofs are still to be received) eligible for similar benefits. The authority is working out various Schemes for their rehabilitation.

Fishing Harbour at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

6978. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government has recommended some schemes relating to the fishing Harbour at Kakinada, for sanction under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Schemes and Union Government's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fishing Harbour proposed at Kakinada provides for the construction of wharf, clearing jetty, revetment, roads, water supply, drainage, etc. With the completion of the harbour it would be possible to operate 90 fishing vessels of 10 metres length and 60 fishing vessels of 12 to 15 metres length. Revised estimates for project amounting to Rs. 60.80 lakhs have been received recently. A World Bank Team also inspected the harbour site in November 1974. Based on the revised estimates, an economic evaluation report is also being obtained for further action.

मध्य प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज सम्बन्धी बागान के लिए अग्नि शमन सेवा

6979. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखबारी कागज बनाने हेतु सलाई पौधे उगाने के लिये पर्याप्त अग्नि शमन सेवा प्रारम्भ करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ताकि इन बागानो मे निवेशित पूंजी नष्ट न हो जाये, और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के नेपानगर में, जहां पहले से अखबारी कागज बनाने वाली एक मिल है, आधुनिकतम उपकरणों से युक्त एक आदर्श अग्नि शमन सेवा आरम्भ करने तथा इस उद्देश्य के लिये वहां सड़कों का निर्माण करने की भी आवश्यकता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये चीनी का अतिरिक्त कोटा

6980. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1972-73 मे मजूर किये गये चीनी के कोटे की तुलना मे वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये अतिरिक्त कोटा मजूर किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या अतिरिक्त मात्रा मे सप्लाई कर दी गई है अथवा अभी की जानी है, और

(ग) यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खा) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश समेत विभिन्न राज्यो के लेवी चीनी के मूल मासिक कोटे 1971 की जनगणना मे दर्ज जनसख्या के आकड़ो और खपत के पिछले प्रतिमान को ध्यान मे रखकर मार्च, 1972 मे निर्धारित किए गए थे तथापि, प्रत्येक मास लेवी चीनी की कुल निर्मुक्ति के अनुपात मे वास्तविक मासिक आबटनो मे सीमान्त समायोजन किया जाता है। सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण राज्य को आम तौर पर लेवी चीनी का कोई अतिरिक्त आबटन नही किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश को समाज कल्याण के लिए अनुदान दिया जाना

6981. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री य बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में मध्य प्रदेश को समाज कल्याण के लिए कितना अनुदान दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तरह का अनुदान दिया गया था तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को विभिन्न कार्यक्रमो के लिये वर्ष 1974-75 मे समाज कल्याण विभाग तथा केन्द्रोय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान निम्न प्रकार है:—

समाज कल्याण विभाग

योजना	धन राशि (रुपयो मे)
1 निराश्रित बच्चो का कल्याण . .	39,339
2 नेत्रहीन, बधिर तथा मुक व्यक्तियो के लिये स्कूलो/आश्रमो का विकास . .	76,236
3. नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये होस्टल भवनों के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिये महिलाओं के कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता . .	5,66,650

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

योजना	धनराशि (रुपयों में)
1. सामान्य सहायक अनुदान . . .	3,83,559
2. महिला मंडलों को सहायक अनुदान . .	1,717,700
3 अवकाश शिविर .	34,100
4 सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम . .	5,000
5 कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाए (शहरी) .	8,125
6. प्रौढ महिलाओ के लिये शिक्षा के सक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	2,30,100
7 कल्याण विस्तार परीयोजना (सामुदायिक विकास)	1,97,000 (पिछले वर्ष का दायित्व भी शामिल है)
8 भूतपूर्व प्रदर्शन परियोजनाओं मे बालवाडियो .	1,29,000 (तदैव)
9 समेकित स्कूल-पूर्व परियोजनाए (शहरी पडौस)	24,875
10 परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं . .	11,54,400
11. परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण प्रशिक्षण . .	1,04,000
12 बालवाडियों/दिवस देखभाल केन्द्रों द्वारा पौषाहार कार्यक्रम . .	6,73,900 (पिछले वर्षों के दायित्व भी शामिल है।)

Central Aid for Sunflower Cultivation in West Bengal

6982. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Central assistance to West Bengal during the last three years for cultivation of sunflower in that State ;

(b) the total area covered under the scheme, year-wise, and the results achieved up-to-date in this regard ; and

(c) the main features of the work likely to be done under this scheme during the year 1975-76 and the names of the villages likely to be included under the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) The quantum of Central assistance released to West Bengal during the last three years for the implementation of Centrally sponsored Schemes on Oilseeds, including Sunflower demonstrations/development, was as follows :—

Year	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	3.00
1973-74	2.47
1974-75	3.25

(b) The targets and achievements under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Sunflower demonstrations and development during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Scheme	Target (hectare)	Achievement (hectare)
1972-73 . .	Sunflower demonstrations	700	700
1973-74 . .	Do.	200	200
1974-75 . .	Sunflower Development :		
	(i) Package approach (ii) Demonstrations	10,000 160	Report not yet received from the State.

(c) The detailed proposals for the continuance of the Central Sponsored Schemes for Sunflower Development during 1975-76, are still awaited from the State Government. It is, however, proposed to take-up Sunflower Development work over an area of 20,000 hectares in the State during 1975-76.

Rice Mills and Husking Mills in Each State

6983. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wholesale dealers in rice and paddy in each State ;

(b) the number of rice mills in each State with capacity of production ; and

(c) the number of licensed and unlicensed husking mills in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) The latest information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conference on Soil and Water Conservation

6984. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day conference on soil and water conservation was held in Delhi in September, 1973 ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the Conference ;

(c) the progress of the work done upto date in pursuance of these recommendations, State-wise and the results achieve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.* 9473/75].

Complaints from Maharashtra regarding waste and Non-consumable Material in Imported Foodgrain.

6985. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have complained to the centre that the foodgrains imported from abroad contain waste and non-consumable material to the extent of 25 per cent,

(b) whether the complaint has been verified and if so, the results thereof ;

(c) whether the Government of Maharastra have been reimbursed for this loss on account of waste material ; and

(d) if so, in what manner and to what extent during 1972-73 and 1973-74 till the end of February ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Reversion of C.P.W.D. Engineers

6986. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3564 on the 26th August, 1974 regarding Engineering graduates working as Junior Engineers and state :

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department propose to promote Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers strictly according to seniority as per recent Supreme Court judgement as is done in the case of Junior Engineers ;

(b) whether the CPWD propose to revert all the high level Engineers immediately as per Supreme Court judgement ;

(c) if so, the details of Engineers proposed to be reverted and the time likely to be taken to effect reversion of those who have got promotion in excess of their entitlement ; and

(d) if no reversion is proposed, the reasons for discriminatory treatment being meted out to engineers of different classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The judgement of the Supreme Court in the Writ Petition filed by Shri A. K. Subraman and others, is under study in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Ministry of Law. It will be implemented, as soon as all its implications become clear. For this vigorous steps are being taken. The question as to who from amongst the persons already promoted will have to be reverted , if at all, will become clear only after the revised seniority list has been drawn up, their position *vis-a-vis* the others has been determined and persons considered senior to them have been screened for the purpose of promotion

Comparison with the case of Junior. Engineers is, however, not relevant. The Junior Engineers constitute one cadre from which promotions made to the next higher rank of Assistant Engineers. Promotion to the grade of Executive Engineers in the Class I Central Engineering and Electrical Engineering services, is however, made from two different sources viz. the Junior grade of the Class I service and the class II Engineering Service. There can be no question of *inter-se* seniority between members of two different services.

(c) and (d) Since the Supreme Court judgment is still understudy these questions do not arise.

C.P.W.D. Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers Serving in the same Regions

6987. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large number of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in CPWD who are serving in the same regions without going to any remote area ;

(b) number of Engineers yet to be posted to remote areas and the target dates by which they are likely to be posted there; and

(c) the target date by which the Engineers posted to Andamans and who have completed their tenure they are to be posted to other places ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are quite a large number of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers (Civil and Electrical) working in the Central Public Works Department. It is not possible to state how many of them have yet to get a posting to remote places. The general policy in this regard has been that the normal tenure of stay of Executive Engineers/Assistant Engineers at a particular place is 3 to 4 years except in difficult areas where it is 3 years. In view of the need for economy, a ban was imposed in August, 1973 on rotational transfers. However, such persons who have been working in hard areas for more than 4 years are considered for transfer from such areas. In exceptional cases requests for transfers from hard areas, on compassionate grounds, are also considered even if the stay in hard area is less than 4 years. It is not possible to fix any target date at present by which the officers who have not been posted to remote areas will be considered for such posting.

(c) The officers who are posted at Andamans are considered for transfer as soon as they complete their tenure there.

Aid Received Under World Food Programme

6988. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of aid received under the World Food Programme during the last three years, year-wise and its distribution State-wise ; and

(b) steps taken to integrate food aid with works programme in the country to create only productive assets but also to increase productivity of Labour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Food aid received from W.F.P. during the last three years. State-wise, is given in the statements. laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. L.T.* 9474/75].

(b) W.F.P. assistance has been utilised mainly on 'Food for works' projects for creating productive assets in the country except 10288 M.T. wheat which was used for relief of cyclone victims in Orissa.

The 'Food for Works' projects consist of development works such as minor & major irrigation works, land development, Soil conservation, poultry and dairy development, etc. which are labour intensive in nature and undertaken by the States. W.F.P.'s aid is utilised for part payment, in kind of wages to the labour employed. The savings which accrue to the States concerned are ploughed back into the projects for furtherance of similar development activities. Alternatively the foodstuffs can be sold to the labour employed and the generated funds can be used for the purposes of the projects.

Propagation of Yoga

6989. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a special programme for propagation of Yoga among the public in gener and student community in particular ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) what provision has been made fc Yogic research during the Fifth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THI MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ANI SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THI DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHR ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (c) Government are formulating a programme fo making physical education compulsory a the school stage. Yoga is treated as ai integral part of the programme of physical education. The programme for promotion of physical education includes, *inte alia* a scheme for promotion of researcl and/or teacher training programmes i Yoga. Under this scheme assistance i extended for promotion of basic research in Yoga *i.e.*, scientific research on the overall effects of Yoga on human life. For this purpose Government is giving financial assistance by way of maintenance and development grants, to Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhav Yoga Mandir Samiti (KSMYM Samiti), Lonavla, and Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (Delhi and Katra Vaishnav Devi). For popularisation of Yoga among students, a graded syllabus of Yogic exercises has been recommended to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to be a part of physical education in middle and high/higher secondary schools.

The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy promotes research in therapeutical aspects of Yoga. For this purpose an allocation of about Rs. 46.00 lakhs is propose to be made in its budget during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Amount Sanctioned for Social Welfare Measures in Orissa

6990. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by Social Welfare Department for various social welfare measures in Orissa during the last financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : Rs 113 99 lakhs.

Wheat Imports

6991. SHRI S N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rise in the prices of wheat in world market is likely to affect wheat imports by India considerably ;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in wheat prices in the world market during the last one year ; and

(c) the extent of additional expenditure likely to be incurred as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASABHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Due to abnormal increase in the prices of wheat in World markets and of freight rates, there has been a substantial rise in the cost of imported wheat in 1974 as compared to 1973. However, since January 1975, there has been some softening of prices of wheat in World markets. The extent of expenditure on imports during 1975 would depend on the quantity that may have to be imported during the year as also on price trend.

Support Prices for Rice

6992. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether support prices for different varities of rice have been fixed ; and

(b) if so, the prices fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASABHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Support prices, which are meant to serve as a guarantee to the producers against fall in prices below minimum economic levels are generally fixed for paddy which is purchased from the producers and not in respect of rice which is purchased from the millers. However, no support prices were announced for paddy during the Kharif marketing season 1974-75, as it was felt that in the prevailing price situation it was not necessary to do so.

Sales and Profits of Sugar Mills for 1974-75

6993. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the net sales of sugar mills in the private and public sectors, Statewise in the country during the year 1974-75 ; and

(b) the profits earned by them during the same period, unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) A statement showing the deliveries/despatches of sugar made by sugar factories in each State during the financial year 1974-75 is attached.

(b) The profit or loss made by individual sugar mills would be known only after audit of the accounts of the factories is finalised and their balance sheets for the year 1974-75 are published.

Statement

Statement showing deliveries/despatches of sugar made by the (i) State owned/State managed Factories and (ii) Remaining factories in Jt. Stock and Coop. Sectors during the financial year 1974-75 (April-March).

Figures (in '000 tonnes)

State	Qty. of suger delivered/despatched by the State owned/State Managed factories	Qty. of sugar delivered/despatched by the remaining factories in Jt. stock and Coop. sectors.
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh . .	107	1,146
Bihar	5	215
West Bengal . . .	N	7
Assam	..	6
Haryana	..	96
Punjab	..	61
Rajasthan . . .	6	20
Madhya Pradesh . .	..	31
Orissa	..	8
Nagaland . . .	2	..
Maharashtra . .	12	1,004
Gujara	..	169
Goa	..	2
Karnataka . . .	45	254
Kerala	..	24
Andhra	25	309
Tamil Nadu . . .	..	459
Pondicherry . . .	..	28
All India . . .	202	3,839

(N) — Negligible.

Construction of Library Building Near Parliament House

6994. SHRI ARIVIND M. PATEL :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to build a library near the Parliament House ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount estimated ; and

(d) when it will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes please.

(b) The building is proposed to be constructed in Plot No. 114 in front of the new Parliament Secretariat building towards the Parliament Street side. It will be a 9 storeyed R.C.C. framed structure including 2 basement floors.

(c) Rs. 1,71,48,194.

(d) The construction work has not yet been commenced on account of the ban on the taking up of new works. No idea can, therefore, be given at this stage as to when it will be completed.

Steps to Clear Waiting List for Milk token in Delhi Milk Scheme

6995. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2763 on 10th March, 1975, regarding catagories and number for registration of milk tokens in Delhi Milk Scheme and state .

(a) last registration number in each category against which milk tokens were issued as on 1st March, 1975 ; and

(b) measures, if any, proposed to be taken by the Delhi Milk Scheme to clear the waiting list ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) A statement showing last registration number in each category against which milk tokens were issued as on 1st March, 1975 is enclosed.

(b) Till now, the technically rated fluid milk installed handling capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme was approximately 3 lakh litres of processed milk daily, and the Scheme has been utilising more or less 100% of its installed handling capacity to distribute the maximum quantity of milk feasible, to the citizens of Delhi. A large scale project to expand the handling capacity to 3.75 lakh litres of fluid milk daily was recently undertaken and all the connected works have now nearly been completed. The expanded capacity is being commissioned in a phased manner and already the normal level of milk distribution has been increased to about 3.18 lac litres daily. As and when the balance additional capacity is commissioned, tokens will be issued to the majority of persons on the waiting lists, in the near future.

Statement

1. Applications recommended by Very Important Persons	17599
2. Applications recommended on medical grounds by doctors	9406
3. Applications of Defence Personnel	13249
4. Applications of Government Officers . . .	9292
5. Applications of other Government Employees .	24372
6. Applications recommended under Special & pressing circumstances . . .	3312
7. General Category . .	46254

Milk Booths of Indian Dairy Development Corporation in Delhi

6996. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) places in Delhi/New Delhi where all-day milk booths with slatter system have been set up by the Indian Dairy Development Corporation or any other Public Undertaking ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up such milk booths in the walled city of Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the places where and the period by which such milk booths are likely to be set up in the walled city of Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) A statement showing places in Delhi/New Delhi where bulk vending milk booths have been put up by the National Dairy Development Board, is attached.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The National Dairy Development Board proposes to construct during 1975-76 bulk vending milk booths at the following three sites which have become available in and around the walled city of Delhi :

(1) At the Junction of Parade Ground Road and Esplanade Road, Jama Masjid.

(2) At the Junction of Asaf Ali Road and Angori Ghata Road.

(3) Adjacent, to the Asaf Ali Park inside cycle parking place, Asaf Ali Road

Statement

Sl. No.	Booth No.	Location
1	009	Near Main Market, Defence Colony.
2	019	Batra Market, Malvianagar.
3	018	Near Laxmi Narain Temple Market, Malvianagar.
4	014	Opp. Bank of India, G-2 Market, Hauz Khas.
5	015	Near Market, Sarvodaya Colony.
6	101	Opp: L-I Green Park Extn. Market, Green Park.
7	102	Sector II Market, R. K. Puram.
8	103	Sector III Market, R. K. Puram.
9	104	Sector IV Market, R. K. Puram.
10	105	Sector VI Market, R. K. Puram.

Sl. No.	Booth No.	Location
11	106	Sector VIII Market, R. K. Puram.
12	107	Sector XII Market, R. K. Puram.
13	108	Convenient Shopping Centre, West End.
14	111	Local Shopping Centre, D-Block, Vasant Vihar.
15	112	Convenient Shopping Centre, E-Block, Vasant Vihar.
16	024	Local Shopping Centre Colony.
17	114	Convenient Shopping Centre, Anand Niketan.
18	110	Near Block 'A', Munirka MIG Housing Scheme.
19	113	Local Shopping Block, B6, Safdarjung Enclave.
20	109	Street 'B' Munirka MIG Housing Scheme.
21	001	'M' Block Market, Greater Kailash.
22	025	Nizamuddin East Market.
23	026	Nizamuddin West Market.
24	002	'N' Block Market, Greater Kailash.
25	008	Bhishma Pitamash Path, Opp: P.T. College, Wazirpurnagar.
26	013	'A' Block, Defence Colony.
27	007	Opp: Lajpatnagar C Police Station.
28	003	Kailash Colony Market.
29	006	Gurnanak Market, Amar Colony.
*30	202	Opp: Market Kidwai Nagar.
31	010	'I' Market, Sreeniwaspuri.
32	011	'T' Market, Sreeniwaspuri.
33	016	Road No. 5, Andrewsganj.
34	022	Community Centre Market, East of Kailash.
35	023	Local Shopping Centre, Block C, East of Kailash.
36	017	Along MCD Primary School, Krishna Market, 'C' Block, Lajpatnagar.
*37	012	Block 'J' Sewanagar.
*38	004	Main Market, Kalkaji.
*39	021	LIG Group Housing Colony, Kalkaji.
*40	028	In Convenient shopping Centre, Gulmohar Park.

*under commissioning.

Licensed Capacity, actual production and demand of Vanaspati

6997. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the licensed capacity and actual production of vanaspati in the country, unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the demand of vanaspati in the country, State-wise, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the programme for meeting the demand of vanaspati during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—9475/75*].

(c) Judging by the easy availability the current production of vanaspati is adequate for meeting the demand for vanaspati during 1975.

Drought-Prone Area Programme in West Bengal

6998. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the work done upto date in Purulia District and Units comprising parts of Bankura and Midnapore Districts of West Bengal under Drought Prone Areas Programme and total amount spent, year-wise under this programme in this State ;

(b) the quantum of the World Bank aid received in this regard in the country and the results achieved upto date ; and

(c) the name of the villages of Bankura and Midnapore Districts which have benefited from the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNA WAZ KHAN) : (a) Drought Prone areas programme, which covers the full district of Purulia and hard core areas of Bankura and Midnapur districts of West Bengal, made a beginning in the year 1970-71. A total allocation of Rs. 2.19 crores was provided for these areas during the Fourth Plan period and Rs. 40 lakhs in the first year of the Fifth Plan *viz*. 1974-75 to be equally matched by the State Government in the Fifth Plan period only. The year-wise details of funds provided are as under :—

Years	Funds provided
	(Rs. in crores)
1970-71	0.05
1971-72	0.25
1972-73	1.05
1973-74	0.80
1974-75	0.40

The programme has provided benefit to an area of over 11,000 hectares under irrigation and treated nearly 3,000 hectares under soil conservation and afforestation measures during the Fourth Plan period. During 1974-75, the main concentration was on the completion of the Fourth Plan incomplete irrigation works. The complete information on the physical accomplishment, of the programme during 1974-75 is yet to be reported by the State.

(b) The World Bank Assistance for the programme in the country during the Fifth Plan is $35 million. No district/area in West Bengal is, however, covered under this aid.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Release of Sugar to States within Stipulated Period

6999. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise, quota of sugar, and the stipulated period of its release during the last year;

(b) the stipulated dates and the dates of release of quota of sugar (State-wise);

(c) the action taken by Government to check the inadequate and irregular supply of sugar quota ;

(d) whether due to delay in release of sugar quota the price increased in the open market ; and

(e) if so, action taken by Government for regular supply of sugar quota to States

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAJ KHAN : (a) to (c) Two statements—one showing the Statewise monthly allocations of levy sugar since January 1974, and the other showing monthwise the dates on which factory-wise allocations were intimated to the Food Corporation of India/State Governments, dates of issue of levy orders to the factories and the validity period of the levy orders, are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. L.T.* 9476/75].

The delivery of sugar by factories in accordance with levy order had, by and large, been satisfactory. In some cases delays had occurred on account of non-availability of wagons in time, and on receipt of intimation of such difficulties, every possible assistance was rendered in co-ordination with the railway authorities, and in quite a few cases where it was justified even road movement involving higher cost was authorised. Further, the period of validity of levy orders was also suitably extended on the recommendations of the authorities in charge of wholesale distribution ?

Rise in Price of Rice

7000. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of rice has been going up during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether restriction on movement of rice without proper distribution system is one of the factors contributing to the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The prices of rice have been showing a rise during the last three years except for the seasonal decline witnessed during November-December, 1973 and October-December, 1974. This is attributable to (i) decline in the total production of foodgrains during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (ii) damage to kharif crops in many States during 1974-75 on account of erratic and generally deficient monsoon rains ; (iii) upward revision of procurement and issue prices from November, 1973 and (iv) an inflationary pressure in the economy.

(c) It is difficult to isolate the effect of movement restrictions on the prices. The variations in prices are governed by a number of factors, such as level of production and procurement, availability of foodgrains in the market etc.

मंत्रालय में हिंदी का प्रयोग

7001. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के ऐसे कितने विभाग हैं जो अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अभी भी अपने पत्र, परिपत्र, ज्ञापन आदि अंग्रेजी में भेजते हैं ;

(ख) इन विभागों में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी हैं जो फाइलों पर अपनी टिप्पणियां अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को कोई ऐसे अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे अपने सारे काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करें;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त अनुदेशों का पालन न होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आगे क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है कि इन विभागों में टिप्पणियां लिखने तथा समस्त पत्र-व्यवहार के लिए हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग हो ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ङ) सरकारी कार्य में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली भाषा अथवा भाषाओं के बारे में, जिसमें अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के साथ पत्राचार भी शामिल है, सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का कुछ व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयों का ध्यान रखते हुए, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति तीनों विभागों द्वारा पालन किया जा रहा है। इन अनुदेशों को तीनों विभागों में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों में भी परिचालित कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त हाल ही में ऐसे अनुदेश भी जारी किए गए हैं कि, सामान्य तौर पर, इन तीनों विभागों से ऐसा कोई भी पत्र जारी नहीं किया जाना चाहिए जो मौजूदा अनुदेशों के प्रतिकूल भाषा में लिखा गया हो।

1967 में यथा संशोधित सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि केन्द्र के कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे व्यक्ति जो हिंदी अथवा अंग्रेजी भाषा में दक्षता प्राप्त हों, कारगर ढंग से कार्य कर सकें और उनका इस आधार पर कोई अहित नहीं होना चाहिए कि उन्हें

दोनों भाषाओं में दक्षता प्राप्त नही है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन आदेशों को छोड़कर जिनके लिए हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों को ही हिन्दी सविधिक रूप से अथवा वैध कार्यकारी अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत प्रयोग मे लाया जाना है, हिन्दी का क्रमिक प्रयोग सम्बन्धित अधिकारी अथवा कर्मचारी की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। इन तीनो विभागो मे फाइलो पर नोटिंग अधिकांश अधिकारियो द्वारा अंग्रेजी मे भी की जाती है यद्यपि कुछ नोटिंग हिन्दी मे भी की जाती है।

तथापि, तीनो विभागो के अधिकारियो व कर्मचारियो द्वारा हिंदी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से, एसे कर्मचारियो को हिंदी सिखाने के लिए, भाषा की जानकारी नही रखते तथा ऐसे कर्मचारियो के लिए जो भाषा की जानकारी तो रखते है किन्तु जिन्हे सरकार कार्य मे उसके प्रयोग के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है, वर्कशाप आयोजित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं।

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग

7002. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मंत्रालय के कितने ऐसे विभाग हैं जो अपने अधीन कार्यालयो को अभी भी अपने पत्र, परिपत्र ज्ञापन आदि अंग्रेजी मे भेजते है ;

(ख) इन विभागो मे ऐसे अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी कितने हैं जो फाइलो पर अपनी टिप्पणिया अंग्रेजी मे लिखते है ,

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियो तथा कर्मचारियो का अपने सभी कामों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई अनुदेश दिये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन आदेशो का पालन न किये जाने के क्या कारण है और इस बार मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(ङ) इन विभागो मे टिप्पणियां लिखने तथा अन्य समस्त पत्र व्यवहार में केवल हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये आगे क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई हिदायतों के अनुसार सामान्य परिपत्र आदि हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी मे जारी किये जाते है, इसका अधिकांशत अनुसरण किया जा रहा है। तथापि, फाइलो पर टिप्पणिया अधिकांशत अंग्रेजी मे लिखी जाती हैं। फाइलो पर टिप्पण हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी मे लिखने मे कोई प्रतिबंध नही है। तथापि, टिप्पण तथा मसौदा—लेखन मे हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए अधिकारियो तथा कर्मचारियो से बैठकों, परिपत्रों, प्रोत्साहन, योजनाओं आदि के माध्यम से अनुरोध किया जाता है तथा उसे प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

7003. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के कितने ऐसे विभाग है जो अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयो को अभी भी अपने पत्र, परिपत्र, ज्ञापन आदि अंग्रेजी मे भेजते है ,

(ख) इन विभागो मे कितने ऐसे अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी है जो फाइलों पर अपनी टिप्पणियां अंग्रेजी मे लिखते है ,

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियो तथा कर्मचारियो को अपने सभी कामो मे हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई हिदायतें दी गई है ,

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन हिदायतों का पालन न होने के क्या कारण है और इस संबंध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(ङ) यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिये कि इन विभागो मे टिप्पण लिखने तथा समस्त पत्रव्यवहार करने के लिये हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग हो, आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) से (ङ) संसदीय कार्य विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियत्रण में कोई अधीनस्थ कार्यालय नही है। अत हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सबध मे उनको हिदायतें दिए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Promotional Opportunities for Directors of Physical Education in Universities

7004 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Directors of Physical Education in the Universities are not given any promotional opportunities while Physical Education Teachers in colleges are being promoted as professors, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The Directors/Instructors of Physical Education in universities are generally appointed in one scal of pay However, in certain universities, there is provision for appointing Directors/Instructors in a higher scale also In case of teachers appointed in the Departments of Physical Education in the Universities and Colleges, they are treated at par with and are afforded the same level of promotional opportunities, if any, as their counterparts in other departments

Bahuda Irrigation Project

7005 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the CWPC, T.A.C and the Planning Commission are aware of the fact that Bahuda Irrigation Project comes under the inter-State dispute before starting the execution ;

(b) what is actual scheme of the project and the number of tributaries to be constructed in first and second stage in the original plan ;

(c) whether Government of Orissa stopped the execution of second stage of the Irrigation after the approval of tender ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (d) Bahuda Irrigation Project is planned to be executed in two stages Stage I of the project comprising 5 diversion weirs with their independent canal systems on the Bahuda river and its tributaries was approved by the Planning Commission in 1962 and is already under execution Work on the 3 diversion weirs namely (i) Weir over river Bahuda at Kalingadola (ii) Weir across Boginala at Surangi, and (iii) Weir across Ponchandia Nala at Budagodi, has already been completed The work on the fourth weir at Turubudi has commenced and that on the fifth weir at Badulia is yet to be taken up

Stage II of the Project which envisages construction of an earthen dam across river Bahuda at Baghalati to provide annual irrigation to an area of 5750 ha is pending with Central Water Commission on account of inter-State differences on the use of Bahuda river waters between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa No works on this project have as yet been taken up

Badanalla Irrigation Project in Orissa

7006. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased o state

(a) whether the Government of Orissa included the Badanalla Irrigation Project of Koraput district, Orissa under subplan for tribal areas of that State ;

(b) what is the comment of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission on this particular project ; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa will provide fund for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Badanalla Project has been proposed for inclusion in the revised sub-plan for tribal areas of Orissa State. The revised sub-plan was discussed in the Planning Commission in January, 1975 in the meeting of the Annual Plan 1975-76 of the State attended to by the representatives of Orissa Government and Ministry of Home Affairs. Certain changes have been suggested in the sub-plan proposals on the whole, and the State Government is in the process of finalising the sub-plan. The question of provision of funds for the Badanalla Project will arise after the sub-plan is finalised.

Irrigation Facilities in Backward Areas of Orissa

7007. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts where the irrigation potential is less than five per cent in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) the Central assistance for irrigation in the tribal areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) Districtwise details of Irrigation potential created by Major and Medium projects are available. The information for minor irrigation works, however, is awaited from the State Government. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) The special central assistance for sub-plans for development of tribal areas is given to the State Governments as a whole, and is not tied down sectorwise.

Taking over of Mismanaged Colleges in Delhi

7008. SHRI RAM HEADAOO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers Association have rejected the Centre's intended proposal for the taking over of mismanaged colleges as curtailing the autonomy of the University ;

(b) whether the D.U.T.A. also propose to boycott the ensuing examination to press for their demands; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) The Delhi University Teachers' Association has intimated that the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill 1975, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and which *inter-alia* provides for the taking over of colleges, is not acceptable to the Association in its present form.

Meanwhile, according to the information furnished by the University the Association has suspended its agitation and the University examinations are being held as scheduled.

मध्याग्ह भोजन कार्यक्रम

7009. श्री राम हेडाउ : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री स्कूल के बच्चों लिए मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के बारे में 16 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4677 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस कार्यक्रम को विस्तृत एवं व्यापक बनाने के लिए इस वर्ष कितनी और राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1975-76 में मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा की गई राज्यवार अस्थाई व्यवस्था दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई राज्यवार अस्थाई व्यवस्था

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम परि-व्यय (रुपये लाखों में)
(1)	(2)
राज्य	
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	33.00
2. असम . .	23.50
3. बिहार . .	49.00
4. गुजरात . .	30.00
5. हरियाणा . .	..
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	7.00
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर .	1.00
8. कर्नाटक . .	32.50
9. केरल . .	15.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश . .	4.00
11. महाराष्ट्र . .	67.00
12. मणिपुर . .	1.00
13. मेघालय . .	2.50
14. नागालैण्ड . .	1.00
15. उड़ीसा . .	27.00
16. पंजाब . .	4.00
17. राजस्थान . .	4.80
18. तमिलनाडु . .	12.25
19. त्रिपुरा . .	..
20. उत्तर प्रदेश . .	45.25
21. पश्चिम बंगाल .	24.00
कुल . .	383.80
संघ शासित क्षेत्र	
22. अंडमान व निकोबार	0.68
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश .	1.80
24. चण्डीगढ़ . .	1.00
25. दादरा व नागर हवेली	..
26. दिल्ली . .	9.50
27. गोवा, दमन व दीव .	2.50
28. लक्षद्वीप . .	..
29. मिजोरम् . .	0.50
30. पांडिचेरी . .	1.20
कुल	17.18
समस्त राज्य तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र .	400.98

व्यवसाय प्रधान शिक्षा

7016. श्री राम हेडाऊ : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिक्षा को व्यवसाय प्रधान बनाने के लिए विचाराधीन योजनाओं की संक्षिप्त रूप रेखा, अनुमानित व्यय और इन्हें लागू करने की समय सारिणी क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : यह आशा कि जाती है कि शिक्षा की नई पद्धति, जिसमें 10 वर्षीय सामान्य स्कूल शिक्षा-तथा 2 वर्षीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा शामिल है, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सारे देश में लागू हो जाएगी।

2. जबकि कार्य अनुभव के साथ सामान्य शिक्षा कक्षा 1 से 10 में प्रदान की जाएगी, यह आशा की जाती है कि 8 वी कक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले छात्रों में से लगभग 20 प्रतिशत छात्र भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों, व्यवसाय स्कूलों इत्यादि में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे। उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर की 11वी और 12वी कक्षाओं में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ताकि छात्र रोजगार प्राप्त कर सके। तथापि, व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में उन छात्रों के लिए क्षेत्रों का स्थानान्तरण होगा ताकि यदि वे चाहें, तो उच्च स्तर के पाठ्यक्रम जारी रख सकें।

3. राज्य सरकारें पांचवी योजना में कार्यान्वियन के लिए उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के व्यवसायिकरण के कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रही हैं। तथापि, अनेक राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय मार्गदर्शन और सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है। राज्य सरकारों को अपनी-अपनी योजनाएं तैयार करने तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में सहायता करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना में चुने हुए स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम शुरु करने के लिए एक योजना का प्रस्ताव किया है। इस योजना में 1,000 स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम

शुरू करने की परिकल्पना है जिसमें क्रमिक तरीके से 1 लाख छात्र शामिल किए जाएंगे।

इन स्कूलों की कार्य प्रणाली से प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर यह आशा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकारें इस योजना को आवश्यकतानुसार विस्तृत रूप देंगी। ये सभी योजनाएं व्यावसायिक तथा व्यापार विद्यालयों, पोलिटेक्निकों और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की मौजूदा योजनाओं की पूरक हैं।

4. योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को रोजगार क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तैयार किया जाएगा। किसी विशेष पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या शिक्षक छात्र के अनुपात स्तर पर निर्भर न करके निपुण कार्मिकों को रोजगार देने वाली संस्थाओं की माग पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ii) राज्य सरकारें/संघ शासित क्षेत्र ऐसी संस्थाओं का चयन करेंगे जिन में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को अधिक धन राशि खर्च किए बिना लागू किया जा सके। जहां तक संभव हो, संस्थाओं का चयन उन बहु-उद्देशीय विद्यालयों, जुनियर तकनीकी विद्यालयों तथा अन्य उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों तक सीमित होगा जिनमें व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लिए पहले से ही कुछ सुविधाएं विद्यमान होंगी। क्योंकि विभिन्न स्तरों पर इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रमों में पर्याप्त सुविधाएं पहले से ही विद्यमान है अत: योजना के अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्य अभ्यास, होटल प्रबंध और कैटरिंग प्रोद्योगिकी, डिब्बाबंदी व खाद्य संरक्षण, बेकरी तथा मिष्टान्नशाला, पर्यटक गाइड, दूकान-सहायक तथा पुस्तक व्यापार आदि जैसे गैर-इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रमों पर बल दिया जाएगा।

ii) विकसित किए जाने वाले नए पाठ्यक्रमों में; व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त सामान्य शिक्षा की भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में व्यवस्था होगी।

(iv) यद्यपि सैद्धान्तिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था संस्थाओं में की जाएगी, तथापि प्रयोगात्मक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था नियोक्ता संस्थाओं में और उनके सहयोग से की जाएगी। मौजुदा शैक्षित तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षण संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया जाएगा।

(v) नए पाठयक्रमों में औसतन, प्रत्येक चुनी हुई संस्था में 100 छात्र शामिल होंगे।

(vi) व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में नामांकित छात्रों के लिए उपयुक्त स्तर पर डिग्री अथवा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों प्रवेश तथा उनके द्वारा पहले पूरे किए गए पाठ्यक्रमों के क्रेडिटों के हस्तातरण की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। तकनीकी व्यावसायिक तथा सामान्य विषयों के बीच अन्तर परिवर्तन की भी व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

5. राज्यों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा औसत रूप से, 1000 विद्यालयों को प्रत्येक विद्यालय को एक लाख रुपये के हिसाब से सहायता दिए जाने की आशा है। योजना पर कुल अनुमानित व्यय 10 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

6. आशा है, योजना पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पूरी हो जाएगी।

Implementation of Sugarcane Prices Announced by Tamil Nadu Government

7011. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4709 on the 16th December 1974, regarding implementation of sugarcane price for 1973-74 season announced by Tamil Nadu Government and Unstarred Question No. 828 on the 24th February'1975 regarding implementation of sugarcane price by sugar factories in Tamil Nadu and state :

(a) whether the Central Government has no prowers to enforce sugar factories to pay the price advised by the State Government over and above the statutory minimum price ; and

(b) in view of some sugar factories in Tamil Nadu having failed to implement, the price announced by the State Government, whether the Central Government are considering any ways and means to enforce the factories to pay the price announced by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN). (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Confirmation of C.P.W.D. Engineers

7012. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi High Court has struck down the quota System in 1971 through which the Assistant Engineers in C.E.S. Class II recruited through the U.P.S.C. used to get confirmation ;

(b) if so, whether the case was lost only because the quota system was not duly notified by the Government though the same was duly approved by the Union Public Service Commission and Ministry of Works and Housing and incorporated in the C.P.W.D. manual and was being implemented by the department ever since the recruitment in C.E.S. Class II was started ;

(c) the circumstances that led to the change in the quota system for confirmation of the direct recruits in the said service even though the system was followed for 18 years; and

(d) the circumstances under which the quota system for confirmation of Direct Recruits could not be notified for such a long time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Confirmation of Assistant Engineers recruited through the U.P.S.C. is regulated under rule 21 of the Central Engineering Service Class II Recuritment Rules. The quota system did not deal with confirmation but recuritment against permanent and temporary vacancies. However, while dealing with permanent vacancies, it did lay down that a certain percentage of these vacancies would be filled by confirmation of temporary Assistant Engineers recruited through the U.P.S.C. only to that extent it referred to confirmation. However, it is a fact that the quo a system was struck down by the Delh i High Court in 1971.

(b) No ; the court struck down the quota on the ground that from the file it did not appear that the Government had taken a final decision ; and hence it could not be said that there was a final and effective determination under rule 4(c). The court did not go into the question of notification, which is only one of the means of making a decision known.

(c) The quota system was struck down by the court itself. There were no other circumstances for its change. However, as mentioned before confirmation is governed by rule 21 of the Recruitment Rules and this lays down confirmation, extension of probation as well as how the service is to be treated if there is neither confirmation nor extension of probation.

(d) This question does not arise now because the court held that there had been no final or effective determination of quota and hence these were inoperable.

Holding of Examination for Readership in Government of India Presses

7013. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any circular had been issued by Government for holding Readership examinations in Government of India Presses by the end of 1974 and whether the examinations were actually held ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor and the next date for holding the examinations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Circular was issued for holding the Readership examination by the end of 1974. The proposed examination could not, however, be held as some of the Unions and individuals concerned represented against holding the examination in the manner as planned and for exempting some categories of unqualified persons from appearing in the examination. These representations are under consideration and the examination is proposed to be held after a decision has been taken on these representations.

Man-Days Lost Due to Machines Lying Idle in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

7014. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to a large number of Printing, Lino-Key Board, Mono-Key Board and Mono-casting Machines lying idle in the Government of India Printing Press, Minto Road, New Delhi ; and

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Total number of man-days lost in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, during the year 1974 were as follows :

(i) Printing machines .	9,620
(ii) Lino Key Board .	3,374
(iii) Mono Key Board .	1,880
(iv) Mono Casting . .	2,424

The loss of man-days was due to mechanical and electrical repairs, and absence of power supply.

(b) The Government are seized of the situation and remedial measures are taken from time to time to reduce the loss to the bearest minimum.

Grant to Universities and Histroical Societies for Excavation

7015. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of Universities and Historical Societies which were given grants by Government for excavation during the last three years and the amount of grants to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : During the last three years grant-in-aid has been given to the following institutions :

		Rs.
	1972-73	
1.	M. S. University, Baroda	6,000
2.	Burdwan University .	6,000
3.	Allahabad University .	6,000
	1973-74	
1.	M. S. University, Baroda	7,500
2.	Allahabad University .	7,500
	1974-75	
1.	M. S. University, Baroda .	25,000
2.	Allahabad University .	20,000
3.	Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona . .	10,000
4.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	40,000

मध्य प्रदेश मे सूखे की सम्भावना वाले क्षेत्र

7016. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूखे की सम्भावना वाले क्षेत्रों को औसत वर्षा के आधार पर पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे कतिपय विशेष कार्यक्रमों हेतु चिन्हित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार का कार्यक्रम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन जिला परियोजनायें बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकार को कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त सुझाये हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सूखाग्रस्त

क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिलों का निम्न आधार पर पता लगाया गया था;

(1) वर्षा का प्रभाव और प्रतिरूप,
(2) सूखा की आवृत्ति, और
(3) कुल कृषियोग्य क्षेत्र की तुलना मे सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र।

अत वर्षा तीनो मानदण्डो मे से केवल एक थी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के चार जिले, अर्थात् झबुआ, धार, सिद्धि, बेतुल तथा शहडोल जिले मे एक नीकटस्थ तहसील और खारगाव जिलें मे दो तहसीलें इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाई गई है। यह कार्यक्रम भूमि और जल के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए बनाया जाता है, जिसमे सिंचाई ससाधनो का प्रबध और विकास भू-सरक्षण, वनरोपण, चारागाह, विकास शुल्क खेती और भेड तथा डेरी विकास सम्मिलित है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त भेजे गये है, जिनके आधार पर राज्य सरकारो ने परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेजी है, जो अब कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया मे है।

Sewerage System in Villages of South Delhi

7017. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in South Delhi area wherethereisnoseveragesystem; and

(b) the steps taken for providing public conveniences there and whether Government have taken a decision to extend the Lal Dora to provide public conveniences there and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Scheme for Development of Slum Areas of Delhi

7018 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state .

(a) the main features of the scheme prepared for the development slum areas in Delhi , and

(b) the number and names of slum areas in Delhi where water and electricity has been provided , the number of slum areas still without water and electricity and the future plan of Government for providing water and electricity there and whether a time-bound programme has been chalked out for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) · (a) Schemes for development (including improvement) in the slum areas in Delhi which are presently being implemented are as follow —

(i) *Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme* — Under this scheme, land is acquired and developed and tenements are constructed for rehousing of slum dwellers Structural improvement of Katras/properties vasting in the Slums Department is also carried out under this Scheme.

(ii) *Jhuggies Jhonpri Removal Scheme.*— Camping sites are being developed in pre-relocations colonies (J J colonies) for providing alternate accommodation to squatters on public lands so that the lands are cleared for utilisation as per plan.

(iii) *Environmental Improvement Scheme in slum areas.*—Under this scheme-basic civic amenities (like community latrines, community baths, street paying, drainage, water supply and street lighting etc) are provided in slum areas which are not likely to be cleared within the next 10 years.

(b) Water supply and electricity are generally available in areas notified as 'Slums' under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1957. These civic amenities are proposed to be provided/improved in all slum areas under the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums. No detailed survey of slum localities has been carried out by the Slums Department of the D.D.A. and hence it is not possible to give the precise number of slum areas which are still without water and electricity. Since the growth of slums is a continuous process, it is not possible to chalk out a time bound programme for extending these services to all slum arreas. However, these services are being gradually extended to/ improved in all slum areas which are eligible for the same under the Environmental Improvement Scheme, to the extent funds are available.

Relief Measures Due to Less Rain in Sidhi District of M. P.

7019. SHRI RANA BAHADUR-SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nortern and Western portion of Sidhi district of M. P. has had less than 40 per cent of rain this year ;

(b) whether the State Government had to initiate a number of relief works in that region; and

(c) steps proposed to remedy this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) to (c) As against the normal rainfall of 1142 mm Sidhi District received 765 mm rainfall in 1974. Singaroli and Deosar Tehsils which form the northern and western portion of Sidhi District, received 584 mm and 817 mm rainfall respectively in 1974.

The State Government have opened 43 relief works. Besides this, 28 other works are already in progress in the District. Nearly 24000 persons are employed thereon.

The State Government have been taking steps to start adequate number of relief works to provide emplmyoent to the needy persons and to ensure supply of foodgrains.

Increase in amount of Maintenance Allowance to Students Proceeding Abroad for Higher Studies

7020. SHRI RAM HEDAOO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the maintenance allowance to students proceeding abroad for higher studies ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) The maintenance allowance for Government of India scholars under the scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad has been increased from US $ 2520 per annum to US $ 3000 per annum for U.S.A. and Canada and from £ 700 per annum (£ 750 per annum in the case of students at Oxford and Cambridge) to £ 900 per annum for U.K. and other countries payable in local currency. The revised rate has been made effective from 1st January, 1975. Private students proceeding abroad are allowed remittances of foreign exchange equivalent to the same amount as is admissible to Government of India Scholars. However, in their case, the increase in rates of maintenance allowance will be applicable with effect from 1st April, 1975.

Import of Price from Burma

7021. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have sent a suggestion to import rice from Burma against compensation payable by that Government to repatriates ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The suggestion of Tamil Nadu Government to import rice from Burma against compensation payable by the Burmese Government to repatriates was considered but has not yielded any results so far. The possibility of importing some rice from Burma on commercial basis is being explored.

Seminars Organised by the Ministry

7022. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seminars organised by this Ministry or intitutions financed or aided by his Ministry during the year 1974 ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these seminars ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) The requisite information in regard to the seminars organised by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare or by autanomous societies established by it or those for which specific assistance was provided, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अलीगढ़ में अजायबघर

7023. श्री चन्द्र सैलानी : क्या, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा अजायबघर बनवाने की सरकार की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में पुरातत्व विभाग ने अलीगढ़ किले की खुदाई आरंभ की है ;

(ग) क्या किले की खुदाई में प्राचीन काल का खजाना, सोने तथा अन्य धातुओं की मूर्तियां, बर्तन तथा सिक्के आदि प्राप्त हुए है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनका पुरा विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो एस नुरूल हसन) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Increase in Prices of Phosphatic Fertilisers

7024. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with effect from 1st January, 1975 the prices of phosphatic fertilisers have been enhanced by Rs. 20 a tonne ;

(b) if so, on what grounds ;

(c) how many times since 1st January, 1974, prices of Phosphatic fertilisers have been allowed to be enhanced ; and

(d) extent of and grounds for enhancement on each occasion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b) There is no statutory control on the sale price of Single Superphosphate. The *ex*-factory price of this fertilizer, indigenously produce is determined periodically by the Fertilizer Association of India for each manufacturer in accordance with a formula approved by the Government of India. This formula permits the increase or decrease in the price of single superphosphate on the basis of the increase or decrease in the prices of rock-phosphate, sulphur and packing material.

The basic Port *ex*-works price went up by Rs. 22 per tonne with effect from 1st January, 1975. According to the Fertilizer Aossociation of India, this increase was necessitated by a steep rise in the prices of raw materials in the International and domestic markets and of packing material in the domestic market.

(c) and (d) For the reasons indicated above, prices of Single Superphosphate had to be revised seven times from 1st January, 1974 till date. The extent of increase each time in Port *ex*-works price is as follows :—

Effective from	Rs. per tonne Increase effected
1-1-1974	32.00
1-2-1974	185.00
7-3-1974	57.00
1-6-1974	63.00
1-9-1974	57.00
1-1-1975	22.00
1-4-1975	10.00

Harassment of Groundnut Growers of Gujarat

7025. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instruction has been issued to State Government of Gujarat that farmers who are producting groundnut should not be harassed becuase they are not holding groundnut for trade purpose ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to issue such instructions so that the groundnut growers are not harassed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b) No complaints about harassment of farmers producing groundnut in Gujarat have been received. Hence the question of issue of any instruction to the State Government of Gujarat in this regard does not arise.

Crisis in Punjab Sugar Units

7026. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Sugar Units have been facing crisis for sometime past ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHANAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No such report has been received by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pucca Road Bridge on Nallah Along Pankha Road, New Delhi

7027. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no *pucca* road bridge on the Nallah running from the railway level crossing along Pankha Road in New Delhi ;

(b) whether the existing road bridge over the said Nallah is in dilapidated condition and quite unsafe for traffic ; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct a *pucca* bridge and one wooden bridge over this Nallah in view of the difficulties being faced by the residents of village Sagarpur and other basties in this area and if so, the time by which it is likely to be undertaken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मुरेना मंडल सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना लिमिटेड क्लौरस द्वारा पेंरा गया गन्ना

7028. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरेना मंडल सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना लिमिटेड क्लौरस द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अबतक कितना गन्ना पेरा गया, कुल कितना प्रेसमठ निकाला गया और किसानों को कितना प्रेसमठ दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या प्रेसमठ की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा कारखाने से काफी दूर खाली भूमि पर जमा कर दी गई थी और वहां पर उसे जलाया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त खाली भूमि पर इसकी ढुलाई पर किनना खर्चा हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई योजना है कि भविष्य में प्रेसमठ को न जलाया जाये बल्कि उर्वरकों के रूप में इसका प्रयोग करने के लिए यह किसानों को सप्लाई किया जाये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) प्रत्येक पिराई वर्ष 1971-72 से 1973-74

के दौरान इस फैक्ट्री द्वारा पेरे गए गन्ने की मात्रा नीचे दी जाती है :—

वर्ष	पेरे गए गन्ने की मात्रा (मी० टन)
1971–72 . . .	648
1972–73 . . .	3722
1973–74 . . .	2582

मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से अन्य ब्यौरो के बारे मे सूचना मागी गई है। तथापि, यहा यह उल्लेखनीय है कि चीनी मिलो द्वारा भाप बनाने के लिए बायलरो मे जलाने के लिए सामान्यतया खोई का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और यदि खोई की कोई मात्रा बच जाती है तो उसका सामान्यतया गत्ता और कागज आदि बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। 'गाब' का खाद के रूप मे इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। गन्ना गाब (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1959 के उपबन्धो के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी से परमिट प्राप्त कर ही चीनी फैक्ट्रिया गाब को खाद के अलावा किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए बेच सकती है।

लुधियाना, पंजाब में तुफान कारण हुई हानि

7029. **श्री चन्द्र शैलानी** : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) 10 मार्च, 1975 को पजाब के लुधियाना जिले मे आये भीषण तुफान मे कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये, कितने व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए और कितने व्यक्ति बेघरबार हुए और इसके परिणमस्वरूप कितनी राशि की हानि हुई ;

(ख) क्या इस तुफान मे कुछ पशु भी मारे गए है और यदि हां, तो उनकी सख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) सरकार ने अब तक मृतक व्यक्तियो के परिवारों, घायल तथा बेघरबार हुए लोगों की क्या सहायता की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार लुधियाना जिले में 10 मार्च 1975 को आये तुफान मे दस व्यक्ति मारे गए थे, 84 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे और 3,312 व्यक्ति बेघर हो गए थे।

(ख) आठ पशओ की भी मौत हुई थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने तत्काल राहत के लिए 2 35 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी।

Trawlers Racket

7030. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated the 19th March, 1975 under the caption "Trawlers Racket",

(b) if so, the reaction of Govrenment to the observations made therein, and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The news item is mostly incorrect An application has been received from M/s Dolphin Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., a medium firm, proposing that they may be permitted to charter out their two imported trawlers allotted under the 1968 scheme to M/s Union Carbide (India) Ltd, for a period of 3—5 years due to financial and managerial difficulties. This is under consideration M/s Dophin Fisheries (Pvt) Ltd, have not been allotted any more trawlers Deep sea fishing is a capital intensive industry The vessels of foreign nations are fishing in the waters adjacent to our territorial water and in this context the policy of the Government is to help all those, whether it is public sector or private sector or co-operative sector, who have the capacity to do deep sea fishing

Earthquake in Jammu and Kashmir

7031. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of assistance given by the Government to the victims of recent earthquake in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the proposal, if any, for additional assistance in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon it is received.

Oilseeds Production

7032. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICUTLURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any steps for increasing production of oilseeds like rapeseeds and castor ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ; and

(c) whether despite the development activities oilseeds production had not kept pace with the increasing demand for oils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to increase the poduction of Rapeseeds and Castor by implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of oi'seeds, which among others includes :—

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.

(ii) Extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas.

The strategy proposed to be adopted under the Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme will be to implement the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop including Rapeseed and Castor, in the selected States where production technology has been well developed and the potentialities for the rapid growth in production are good. The programme is proposed to be implemented over an area of 3,85,000 hectares under rapeseed and mustard and 1,55,000 hactares under Castor by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. The object of the scheme for extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas is to extent cultivation of oilseeds, including Rapeseed & mustard in the major irrigation project areas where good potentialities exist and to popularise improved techniques of cultivation to obtain maximum return per hectare. An area of 74,000 hectares under Rapeseed & mustard will be tackled under the scheme by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan.

The other features of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Oilseeds Development in the Fifth Plan Under :—

1. Provision of necessary facilities, by way of financial assistance for the production of Nucleus and Foundation seed is also to cover part of the expenditure on transport and handling of certified seed, to insure regular supply of pure seed of improved varieties sufficient to meet the requirements of the areas to be brought under the programme is proposed.

2. Minikits, containing seeds of new oilseeds crops and new varities of oilseeds recommendated for the selected districts alongwith seed dressers and literature of package of practices are proposed to be supplied free of cost to the farmers in the first year of their introduction.

3. Organising mass plant protection campaigns through plant protection squards or on custom service basis. Provision of financial assistance is proposed to be made for this as also for transactional loss on plant protection chemicals.

4. Laying out problem oriented demonstrations. Assistance is proposed to provide towards the cost of critical inputs for these demonstrations.

5. Provision of additional staff.

(c) The oilseeds/oil economy of the country during the past few years has been characterised by a basis shortage of supplies compared to requirements which have been rising rapidly mainly due to increase in population and improvment in purchasing power of the people. As a result, prices of oilseeds oils in the country have generally shown a rise in recent years.

District Co-operative Banks in Gujarat

7033. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE ANDI RRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Co-operative Banks working in Gujarat State ;

(b) whether they are not sanctioning loans to such applicants who have not repaid the previous loans ;

(c) if so, the number of such applicants ; and

(d) whether during the scarcity conditions Government propose to instruct these banks to sanction scarcity loan to those applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 17.

(b) They are not sanctioning loans to defaulters.

(c) Information is not readily available and will have to be collected from the State Government Is is likely to take time.

(d) A Rehabilitation Scheme for advancing short-term crop loans to farmers who are not wilful defaulters, is being considered by the State Government.

Total Amount sanctioned as Advance for House Building to the Government Employees

7034. SHRI S. N. MISRA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned as advance for house building purposes to the Government employees during the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 ; and

(b) the total amount received back during the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The total amounts sanctioned as advance for house building purposes to Government employees and the amounts received back during the financial years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below :

Year	Total amounts sanctioned	Total amounts received back
1971-72	. 10,32,28,000	1,29,63,739
1972-73	. 12,98,20,000	2,76,53,937
1973-74	. 10,44,10,000	2,06,34,318

Furnishing of Details of the Sum Advanced to States for Drought and Flood Relief

7035. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to furnish the details of the sum advanced to them for drought and flood relief to satisfy itself about their proper use ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government want to ensure that the advances are utilised in creating productive assets of permanent nature as desired by the Finance Commission ;

(c) how many States have been asked to render the accounts ;

(d) how many States have so far given the accounts ; and

(e) which are the States who were given such loans and the amounts thereof upto March, 1975 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) to (e) Following the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission, as from 1st April, 1974, Central assistance to States towards expenditures necessitated by natural calamities is provided only by way of advance assistance under the State Plan or under the Drought Prone Areas Programme etc. The advance assistance is to be adjusted against the normal allocation of Central assistance for the State Plans due to the States in the subsequent years of the Fifth Plan. The underlying principle is that the money should be spent in productive and durable assets.

During the year 1974-75, the following Central assistance was provided to the States affected by drought/floods for irrigation projects, soil conservation, afforestation, roads, drinking water supply schemes and drought prone areas programme :

	(Rs. crores)	
1. Assam .	3.84	(including an additional Rs. 2.00 crores for the Brahmaputra Flood Control Works in the Central Sector of the Plan)
2. Bihar .	4.00	
3. Gujarat .	13.39	(including an additional Rs. 3.40 crores for DPAP).
4. Haryana .	2.00	
5. Madhya Pradesh .	6.50	
6. Orissa .	7.91	
7. Rajasthan .	10.24	
8. Tamil Nadu	7.50	

The States were given the above assistance on the condition that the expenditure incurred on the approved purposes would be in addition to the normal expenditures incurred under the Plan within the financial year 1974-75. On the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the States, the advance Central assistance has been released to them provisionally, subject to final settlement of accounts on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

Pension Cases of Central School Teachers

7036. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pension cases of Central Schools teachers pending disposal ;

(b) the break-up thereof, year-wise ; and

(c) the number of cases in which the incumbents entitled to pension died before they could get pension and the action taken to disburse it to their dependents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ANF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) 5.

(b)	(i) Cases of retirement during 1973-74 .	2
	(ii) Cases of death during 1974-75 prior to retirement . . .	3
(c)	(i) Cases of death after retirement but before sanction of pension	Nil
	(ii) Cases of death prior to retirement where family pension has been sanctioned .	12
	(iii) Cases of death where family pension is yet to be sanctioned .	3

Out of these three pending cases one is held up pending court decision on the claim on behalf of minor children of the deceased employee. In other two cases the details of pay last drawn is awaited from the school. Action is being taken to expedite the settlement of these cases.

राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली

7037. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन की स्थापना दिल्ली राज्य में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार और शिक्षण को प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिए की गई है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान जब से बना है तब से शिक्षा के स्तर और उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा फल में गिरावट आती जा रही है और शिक्षण कार्य प्रभावहीन होता जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस संस्थान में लिखी जाने वाली कुछ पुस्तिकायें विदेशी पुस्तकों की नकल हैं और गलतियो से भरी हुई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा सांस्कृतिक विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलो मे शिक्षा का स्तर गिर नही रहा है । राज्य शिक्षा सस्थान पुस्तके लिखने के कार्य में नहीं लगा है और इस लिए विदेशी पुस्तकों की नकल करने का प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

माही परियोजना

7038. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 1975 के 'इकोनामिक टाइम्स, में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि माही परियोजना (राजस्थान में माही नदी पर बनाई जाने वाली) सम्भवत: पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी नही हो सकेगी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) माही परियोजना पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा तथा उससे कितनी विद्युत पैदा होगी तथा इससे कितना क्षेत्र सिंचित होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) परियोजना पर धीमी प्रगति होने के कारण गुजरात और राजस्थान की सरकारों का परियोजना के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ होना है ।

(ग) अब परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 79.77 करोड़ रूपये है । स्वीकृत परियोजना में राजस्थान मे 50 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई तथा गुजरात में सिंचाई के लिए कडाना जलाशय में जल सप्लाई को बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है ।

स्वीकृत परियोजना मे विद्युत उत्पादन की कोई व्यवस्था नही है, फिर भी राजस्थान द्वारा भविष्य मे विद्युत उत्पादन करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

Special Cell for Working Women

7039. **SHRI VASANT SATHE** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a special cell for working women on the eve of International Women's Year ;

(b) if so, salient features thereof and progress made so far ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to appoint Women Social Scientist/Administrator as the Head of the cell and decision taken in the matter ; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake socio-economic survey of working women in India during the year to take help appropriate action programme for the uplift of women ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal to set-up a Special Cell for Working Women or to undertake any socio-economic survey of working women in India during the International Women's Year. A Women's Welfare Division headed by a woman was set up in

the Department of Social Welfare in March, 1975 to pay concentrated attention to the programmes relating to women's welfare.

The Division is now engaged in co-ordinating activities in the observance of International Women's Year and initiating and co-ordinating examination of the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India and to stimulate the preparation of various programmes to promote Women Welfare.

More Aid for Drought-Affected Areas of Tamil Nadu

7041. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the acute and severe conditions of drought and famine in the State of Tamil Nadu, Union Government propose to give further aid for the drought relief in that State ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government are making fresh reappriasal of the situation and have decided to give more aid to the State ; if so, to what extent the Union Government proposes to help the State to overcome these difficulties ;

(c) any other help Union Government are considering to give ; and

(d) the total aid given for this purpose and how much more will be given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) to (d) On a request made by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the drought situation was assessed by the Government of India and an advance plan assistance of Rs. 7.50 crores was made available to them during the financial year 1974-75. There has been no request from the State Government for a fresh re-appraisal of the situation or for Central assistance in 1975-76.

Import of Sports Goods

7042. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whther Government have rejected the requests for permission to import sports goods ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this decision has adversely affected the sports development activities of the N. I. S. Universities and other sports bodies ; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (c) Requests for import of Sports equipmentt are considered on merits, and impors licenses are issued for import of Sports equipments for which indigenous substitutes are either not available, or are not found suitable to meet any particular requirement.

Irrigation Facilities for Rural Areas of Delhi

7043. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTUTE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration have any scheme during 1975-76 to provide irrigation facilities to the villages in Union territory of Delhi ;

(b) the total expenditure involved in the scheme ;

(c) the main feature of the scheme and the number of villages covered ; and

(d) when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Irrigation facilities to the villages of Union Territory of Delhi will be provided under minor irrigation programme during of 1975-76.

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 27.23 lakhs for this programme during 1975-76.

(c) the proposals would include :

(i) Exploration and exploitation of ground water resources.

(ii) Installation of 5 deep tubewells.

(iii) Construction of new bunds and restoration of old bunds; and

(iv) Extension of effluent irrigation from Okhla, Keshopur and Coronation Treatment Plants.

The number of villages covered by this scheme will be 23.

(d) these schemes will be implemented during the current financial year.

Civic Amenities in J. J. Colonies, Delhi

7044. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to provide civic amenities in Jhuggi Jhonpri Colonies and Cluster Slum Areas and unapproved Colonies of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Basic civic amenities like community lavatories, community baths, public hydrants, street-paving, drainage and stretlighting are being provided in slum areas (including J. J. colonies/clusters) of Delhi under the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas. As regards unapproved colonies, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is providing sanitary and conseravancy services. The work of brick pavement and sullage drains is also carried out by the Corporation.

Excise Rebate to Sugar Producters

7045. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an excise rebate has been allowed to the Sugar Producers on excess production;

(b) if so, the main features and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Centre that the excise rebate should be shared between the sugar producers and the sugar-cane growers, since there will be no excess production if there is no sugar-cane [illegible] nd;

(d) if so, the salient features of this proposal and the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rebates are meant to serve as incentives to the sugar industry for maximising sugar production during 1974-75 to meet the growing domestic demand and to step up exports. A copy of the Government's Press Note dated the 11th October 1974 which outlines the reasons and main features of the scheme, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. No. LT*-9477/75]

(c) & (d) Yes Sir. There was a suggestion from the Tamil Nadu Minister of Agriculture allowing to the cane growers 30% of the accrual to the industry from excise duty rebates. The proposal is being examined in consultation with the Tariff Commission.

Allocations for Development of Hindi and other Languages

7046. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made during Fourth Five Year Plan for development of Hindi and allocations made individually for development of other languages of the country;

(b) the total allocation proposed to be made during the Fifth Plan period for the development of Hindi and allocations proposed to be made individually for other languages of the country;

(c) whether there has been any demand from any State Government to increase the allocation;

(d) if so, the brief account thereof and reaction of the Centre thereon; and

(e) what are special reasons to allocate so much of money for 'Hindi' in the name of development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (e) Under Article 351 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India. Hindi is, besides, the Official Language of the Union. Special steps have, therefore, been taken by the Ministry for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi. The Ministry have also taken steps for the promotion of other languages of the country, so that these languages develop along-side Hindi.

2. Excepting certain specific schemes for which funds are provided languagewise, allocations are made in lump for promotion of languages generally. The required information regarding allocations made during the Fourth Five Year Plan and those proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan can be seen in the Statement attached.

3. The Government of Kerala had requested that an allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan specifically for the production of books in Malyalam. That Government has been informed that funds for the purpose, within the proposed Fifth Plan allocation for the relevant scheme, would be made available to the States participating in it, provided the total grants made available to a particular State since 1968-69 do not exceed the sum of Rs. 100 lakhs.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocations	
		Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan (proposed)
	A	Rs. in lakhs	
1.	Specific Schemes for Promotion of Hindi.	890·00	1420·00
	B		
1.	Specific Schemes for Promotion of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit.	275·00	520·00
2.	Specific Schemes for Promotion of Urdu and Sindhi.	100·00	75·00
3.	Programmes for the promotion of languages generally, including regional languages and English.	1500·50	1373·40
	Total for B	1875·50	1968·40

बिहार में सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए जल की सप्लाई

7047. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम की तिलैया और कोनार परियोजनाओं के अधीन बिहार को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए जल सप्लाई करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) क्या वे इस बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय के लिए सम्बद्ध राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रीयों की कोई बैठक बुला रहे है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) इन प्रस्तावों में बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के शेष अंतराज्यीय पहलू निहित है और इनके कार्यान्वयन पर विचार करने से पूर्व इन पहलुओं को हल करना होगा।

(ख) जी, हां ।

Foodstuffs Stocked by F. C. I. and Destroyed in North Eastern Region Since 1972-73 to 1974-75

7048. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total quantities of various food stuffs stocked by Food Corporation of India in North Eastern Region, State and Union territory-wise which were declared to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 and also the causes therefor; and

(b) total quantities lost due to shrinkage; loss in transit etc. during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Investigations into Availability of Ground Water

7049. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where ground water investigations were made by the Central Government during the last three years and how many of them were found to be successful so far; and

(b) places where ground water investigations are proposed to be carried out during the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Groundwater investigations are done by the Central Government through the Central Ground Water Board by means of hydrogeological surveys, short-term investigations, ground water explorations and water balance investigations. The coverage under all the 4 items are given region and statewise as per statements A and B laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—9478/75]. All the investigations were successful as they led to a scientific assessment of ground water resources. However, out of 324 exploratory wells drilled under ground water explorations and water balance investigations 271 exploratory borewells were successful.

(b) The states were the ground water investigations are proposed to be carried out during the year 1975-76 are mentioned in statement 'C' and 'D' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—9478/75.]

Execution of Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme in Delhi

7050. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how the 'Jhuggi-Jhonpri' removal scheme in Delhi has been executed;

(b) the number of houses sanctioned for construction so far under the scheme, the number of such houses so far completed;

(c) whether he is aware of the lapses or irregularities in the execution of the scheme, if so, what are these lapses or irregularities; and

(d) what measures are being taken to remove the loopholes in the execution of the scheme and avoid their recurrence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme was initiated in 1960 and aimed at rehabilitation of squatters on public lands in order to clear them for public purposes for which these were earmarked. Alternative accommodation was provided in the form of built up tenements, open developed plots, and camping sites. Construction of tenements and development of plots was subsequently withdrawn and only camping sites are being developed presently. About 3560 tenements, 3670, 80 sq. yd plots and 49600 camping sites have been developed under this Scheme so far. Over Rs. 13 crores have been spent so far (including cost of land).

(b) Sanction was accorded for construction of about 5,000 tenements. Subsequently, however, construction of tenements was withdrawn from the scheme in 1968. About 3,560 tenements were constructed under the Scheme.

(c) Generally speaking, no serious case of any lapse or irregularity has come to the notice of Government.

(d) The question does not arise.

Assistance and Aid by Social Welfare Department to Various States

7051. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) nature of the assistance and aids given by the Social Welfare Department to different States during 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) performance works during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) break-up of allocation of Central funds given to different States and Union territories during the years 1973-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The Department of Social Welfare gave assistance to States during 1973-74 and 1974-75 for various programmes of welfare for women, children and the handicapped.

(b) The performance regarding important schemes for which grants are given to the Governments/Administrations of States/Union Territories by the Department of Social Welfare is shown below :

Scheme	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs) 1973-74	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs) 1974-75	No. of beneficiaries far whom grants were given. 1973-74	No. of beneficiaries far whom grants were given. 1974-75
1. Special Nutrition Programme	1570.77	696.06	38.00 lakhs	IV Plan level
2. Scheme for the welfare of destitute children.	—	75.84	—	9665
3. Special Employment Exchanges for the handicapped.	0.83	5.33	1436	922 (from April to December 1974 only)
4. Integrated Education.	0.18	7.85	16	500

(c) The Department of Social Welfare allocated funds to the Governments/Administrations of various States/Union Territories as shown below, during the years 1973-75 :

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. T.	Figures in lakhs (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	255.84
2	Assam	196.86
3	Bihar	177.47
4	Gujarat	93.29
5	Haryana	51.67
6	Himachal Pradesh	5.86
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6.72
8	Karnatak	150.06
9	Kerala	93.24
10	Madhya Pradesh	55.02
11	Maharashtra	169.58
12	Manipur	17.95
13	Meghalaya	29.59
14	Nagaland	16.93
15	Orissa	243.77
16	Punjab	19.16
17	Rajasthan	88.05
18	Tamil Nadu	174.43
19	Tripura	35.42
20	Uttar Pradesh	173.85
21	West Bengal	459.13
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.79
23	Arunachal Pradesh	4.25
24	Chandigarh	0.53
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.50
26	Delhi	50.38
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.30
28	Lacadive and Minicoy Islands	2.24
29	Mizoram	6.21
30	Pondicherry	13.61

Development Works done with Central Assistance for Delhi and Bombay

7052. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) nature of development works done with central assistance during the years 1972-75 for the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Bombay ; and

(b) the break-up of the figures of the Central assistance given for the purpose during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) During the years 1972-75 Central assistance released from the budget of the Ministry of Works was as follows

I *Environmental Improvement in slum ares Bombay*

Year	Amount released (Rs)
1972-73	1,85,10 750
1973-74	70 72,750

Delhi

Year	Amount released (Rs)
1972-73	95,78 000
1973-74	79,99,500

II *Slum Clearance and Impovement Scheme (Assistance given for Delhi)*

	1972 73 Rs	1973-74 Rs
Grants	13,35,000	29 99 000
Loans	27 02 000	40,00 000
Amounts released as loan towards regularised un-authorised Colonies	26,00,000	24 00,000

III *Amount released as grant in-aid for anti-flood works in Delhi*

(a) *For New Delhi Municipal Committee*

Year	Amount released Rs
1972-73	26,84,000
1973-74	10,00,000
1974-75	13,30,000

(b) *For Municipal Corporation of Delhi*

Year	Amount released (Rs)
1972-73	10,00,000
1973-74	13,18,000
1974-75	22,00,000

IV. *Scheme of Integrated Urban Development in Areas of National Importance (Assistance for Bombay)*

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs.)
1974-75	3,87,00,000

Housing Schemes in States

7053 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the particulars State-wise of housing schemes directly undertaken or assisted by the Central Government during the year 1974 ,

(b) funds allocated for the purpose , and

(c) state-wise break up of (i) urban schemes (ii) rural schemes and (iii) people living in slums in different urban areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) The Subsidised Plantation Housing Scheme is the only social housing scheme for which the Ministry of Works and Housing provides financial assistance direct to the State Government implementing this scheme During the year 1974 75, a sum of Rs 80 lakhs was allocated to the following 4 States for implementing this scheme

Assam	Rs 35 00 lakhs
West Bengal	Rs 25 50 lakhs
Karnataka	Rs 18 00 lakhs
Tamil Nadu	Rs 1 50 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs 80 00 lakhs

(c) All other social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing are in the State Sector The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs 5,238 95 lakhs for the implementation of the housing schemes in the State Sector during 1974-75 A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the outlays of this amount is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No LT*9479/75] This allocation was not distributed separately for urban, rural or for the housing scheme for slum dwellers. The State Governments are themselves competent to earmark funds out of the approved annual outlays for various State Sector housing schemes according to their own requirements and priorities.

Implementation of the Chanda Committee Recommendations on Land Management

7054. **SHRI SHAHSHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since accepted and implemented the recommendations of the Chanda Committee on land management ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) if not, when an announcement regarding implementation of the Chanda Committee recommendations is likely to be made ; and

(d) the particular reasons for taking an immediate decision regarding 200 yards and big plots given by the Rehabilitation Ministry and not about small plots ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The recommendations contained in the Chanda Committee's Report are under the consideration of a High Powered Implementation Committee which had been constituted for this purpose. Further action will be taken after final decisions of that Committee on various recommendations in the Report.

(d) The decision was to suspend action against the original lessees who were in possession of and area equal to or less than 200 sq. yds. and not against the allottees of bigger plots. This decision was taken pending receipt of recommendations of the Chanda Committee.

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Quarters

7055. **SHRI R. V. BADE :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters allotted on medical ground since the 13th May, 1972 onwards *i.e.* after the deletion of the Rule which enabled the Director of Estates to make out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds ;

(b) number of quarters allotted on out-of turn basis on other grounds ; and

(c) percentage of (a) and (b) to total Government accommodation allotted in Delhi during this period under 'General Pool' ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) . (a) 915 (during the period from 13th May, 1972 to 31st March, 1975).

(b) 1,562 (during the period from 13th May, 1972 to 31st March, 1975.

(c) 7.48% 12.77%

Purchase of Footwears by NCERT

7056. **SHRI R. V. BADE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NCERT had purchased and distributed foot-wears to Class IV staff ;

(b) whether said footwears did not last even for a month as the said footwears were of very low quality condemened;

(c) if so, who is responsible for this deal and what is the amount involved in it; and

(d) what action the authorities proposed to take against the officials responsible including the making good the loss ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Council purchased 122 pairs of shoes from Super Bazar, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. Complaints about the defective shoes received from a few employees were referred to Super Bazar authorities to whom 20 pairs of shoes found defective, were returned for repairs/replacement. These 20 pairs of shoes have since been replaced by the Super Bazar authorities.

(c) and (d) Since the shoes were purchased from the Super Bazar the question of fixing any responsibility on any officer of the Council or taking any action against him does not arise.

The cost of the defective shoes was Rs. 586.95

Purchase of Class IV Uniforms by N. C. E. R. T.

7057. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether N. C. E. R. T. purchased Uniforms for Class IV Staff from a Panipat firm and these Uniforms are not only defective but also did not conform to the specifications laid down ;

(b) whether nearly 38 pairs of such uniforms are lying in the stores as defective ;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which orders were placed to a Panipat firm ;

(d) who is responsible for obtaining defective and sub-standard materials; and

(e) the action taken to make good the loss incurred and the amount involved therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV : (a) to (e) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Vice Chancellors Conference

7058. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI DHAMANKAR
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI HARI SINGH
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of 60 Vice-Chancellors was held in Delhi on 26th March, 1975 to discuss the problems facing the Universities ;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed ;

(c) how many Vice-Chancellors attended the Conference ;

(d) whether any report has been submitted to the Government ; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University authorities, a Convention of Vice-Chancellors was organised by a Sponsoring Committee headed by Dr. K. L. Shrimali to discuss some of the problems currently faced by the Universities.

(c) Twenty-three.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Fixation of wheat Procurement Target

7059. SHRI R. V. SAMINATHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have not so far succeeded in getting any firm commitment from the States about the wheat procurement targets ,

(b) if so, the reaons for the same,

(c) whether the Union Government favour the A. P. C. target of 5.5 million tonnes in view of the good prospect ,

(d) if so, whether Government propose to have another conference of Chief Ministers to fix procurement target for each state ; and

(e) if so, when the same is likely to be held and the targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The targets recmmended by the A. P. C. for the various States have been accepted by the Govt. and communicated to the State Governments. The procurement targets so indicated represent the level of effort which is expected and considered feasible and the State Governments have been asked to keep them in view.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Food aid Approved under World Food Programme

7060. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the governing body of the World Food Programme on the 22nd March, 1975 approved an urgent food aid package to India ;

(b) if so, whether India has been apprised of the position ;

(c) how much quantity has been assured to India and when the same is likely to be obtained from them and to what extent the food problem is likely to be solved ; and

(d) the conditions imposed in this deal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme has approved on 25th March, 1975 eleven 'Food for Work' Projects and one 'Nutrition' Project for India. A Statement of the projects approved by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library *See* No. LT9480/75).

(b) Yes, Sir. The World Food Programme has formally intimated the approval of the Inter-Governmental Committee to the Government of India.

(c) The following quantities of wheat and other commodities are to be made available for these projects.

Commodities	Quantity (in MT)
Wheat	015,070
Soya-fertified bulgar, wheat/Sorghum grits .	36,758
Butter Oil	3,045

The food aid will start flowing to the projects after the formal exchange of documents between the World Food Programme and the Government of India. The projects and located in drought or scarcity hit States and hence will augment Government's efforts to provide food to needy persons in the States.

(d) No conditions are imposed in this agreement. The World Food Programme as the F. A. O. has been giving assistance for development projects in India through medium of foodgrains and other foodstuffs on the request from Government of India from time to time in accordance with the Basic Agreement between W. F. P. and Government of India.

Report on Drought conditions in Tamil-Nadu

7061. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has sent a detailed report to the Central Government on the drought conditions in the State ;

(b) whether the Central Government on its own has made any valuation of the scarcity conditions in that State ;

(c) whether it is a fact that rice is selling at more than Rs. 5 a kilo in Tamil Nadu when its price ranges between Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a kilo in the neighbouring States ; and

(d) if so, the relief and other measures jointly worked out by the Central and State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Study Team was deputed to assess the scarcity conditions in January, 1975.

(c) At the end of March, 1975 prices of rice in Tamil Nadu varied from Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 3.40 per kg. and not Rs. 5 per kg. In the neighbouring State of Karnataka it was from Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 3.30 per kg.

(d) A sum of Rs. 7.50 crores has been released during 1974-75 to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India as advance plan assistance for drought relief.

Allotment of foograins from the Central Pool has been made at increased rate to the State.

All India Policy on Law and Procurement

7062. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made any attempt to evolve an all India policy with regard to levy and procurement ;

(b) whether the States have been persuaded to enempt small farmers ;

(c) if so, the details of these exemptions in each State ;

(d) whether the levy contributions of wheat and rice will be related to supply of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not doing this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) As conditions very considerably from State to State no uniform all India policy with regard to levy and procurement has been evolved. However, certain general guidelines have been indicated to the State Governments and it has been left to them to adopt a system of procurement best suited to their local conditions.

(b) and (c) The levy orders usually provide for the exemption of small farmers. A statement indicating the exemption limits in the various States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in Library. See No. LT*9481/75)

(d) and (e) Levy consributions of wheat and rice are not directly related to supply of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs. However, some of the State Governments do give fertilizers and other agricutural inputs at control prices as an incentive for procurement.

Development of Park by D.D.A. in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

7063. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. is developing a park in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi opposite MIG flats and since when it is being developed;

(b) whether even boundary wall has not been constructed around the park as a result of which many burgalariees have been committed in the colony;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress of development of the park;

(d) the amount sanctioned for its development during 1975; and

(e) the time by which its development will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSEING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The DDA has proposed to develop a district park near Rajouri Garden. For the present work relating to levelling and clearning has been done and a few trees have been planted.

(b) There is no proposal to construct a boundary wall around the park. The area has, however, been fenced with barbed wire. Non-construction of a boundary wall has nothing to do with the alleged burglaries in the colony.

(c) and (d) The full development scheme has yet to be sanctioned. The detailed estimates are under preparation.

(e) As it is proposed to be a large district park and consequently a very large number of trees would have to be planted after providing necessary infra-structures of water and other amenities, it is estimated that at least 3 to 4 years are likely to be taken before the park could be developed.

Financial crisis in Punjab University

7064. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab University is facing a serious financial crisis and may have to restrict or wind up some of its vast research and teaching works; and

(b) if so, the help that is being considered to be given to this University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Panjab University authorities, the University is not facing any serious financial crisis and as such the question of its restricting or winding up its research and teaching work does not arise.

The maintenance grant so the University to cover the deficit is at present being shared by the Government of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The development grants to the University, as in the case of the State Universities, are given by the University Grants Commission. In addition, the Government of India has been sanctioning loans to the University to meet the matching share of the University Grants Commission grants, wherever necessary, and to implement other projects which do not qualify for assistance from the Commission.

New Price and Procurement policy of Foodgrains

7065. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL :

SHRI HARI SINGH :

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the new price and procurement policy of food grains is facing a heavy weather in some of the States on account of certain anomalies in the Essential Commodities Act, under which levy orders are issued;

(b) if so, whether some way is being found out to get around the legal problems;

(c) if not, whether different levy Orders are being issued in different States; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Some of the Orders issued by the State Governments under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act for procuring foodgrains have been challenged in the Courts of Law and are being defended by the respective State Governments. The final verdicts of the High Courts are still awaited and until those Orders are subjected to judicial review with reference to the latest provisions of the E.C. Act, it would not be correct to say that the price and procurement policy of foodgrains is facing heavy weather on the legal side.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

भार्गव आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय चीनी प्राधिकरण का बनाया जाना

7066. डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भार्गव आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में एक राष्ट्रीय चीनी प्राधिकरण बनाये जाने की सिफारिश की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस सिफारिश पर विचार किया गया है और मन्त्रालय के वर्तमान शर्करा एवं वनस्पति निदेशालय को सशक्त कर तथा उसका पुनर्गठन कर इसी उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने की व्यवहार्यता का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

उर्वरक और कृषि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए ऋण

7067. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरक और बीज खरीदने तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी अन्य आवश्यकताओं के लिए छोटे किसानों को दिये जाने वाले ऋण में वृद्धि करने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय को यह सिफारिश की गई है कि छोटे किसानों को अधिक ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कृषि की बढ़ती हुई लागत को पूरा करने के लिए किसानों को पर्याप्त ऋण-सुविधा प्राप्त है, क्रमशः राज्य सरकारों और वित्तदायी संस्थाओं को धन के पैमानों में वृद्धि करने और

उच्चतम ऋण सीमायें मंजूर करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी किए हैं। कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम, सहकारी सोसायटियां और वाणिज्यिक बैंक जैसे विभिन्न कृषि ऋण संस्थानों ने भी छोटे किसानो को ऋण देने के प्रवाह को तेज करने के लिये मानक और पद्धतिया अपनाई हैं।

Meeting of General body of Inter-University Sports Board

7068. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the General Body of the Inter-University Sports Board has never met after its 73rd meeting, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and what steps have been taken to revive this body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) The last meeting of the Inter-University Sports Board was held in 1973. Cosequent upon the withdrawal of Sri Lanka from the membership of the Inter-University Board in 1973, the Board decided to change its name as the Association of Indian Universities. The Association has reconstituted its Sports Committee on the basis of an enlarged membership as compared to the Sports Committee of the former Inter-University Board. The Sports Committee, as now constituted, performs the functions of the Inter-University Sports Board and has been holding its meetings regularly. The Inter-University Sports Board has been put in abeyance

Vocational Education

7069. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering of having vocational education for eradication of poverty and unemployment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) The national policy resolution of 1968 had emphasised the need to increase facilities for technical and vocational education at the secondary level. Such facilities were to be suitable diversified to cover a large number of fields such as agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, medicine, public health, home management, arts and crafts, secretarial training, etc. The output of such courses should be related to employment opportunities

State Governments are developing programmes of vocationalisation of higher secondary education The Government of India have also proposed a scheme for introduction of vocational courses in selected schools in the Fifth Plan on the above lines

Flood Control and Drainage Schemes

7070 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the State Governments who have submitted their flood control and drainage schemes for approval of the Planning Commission, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) . (a) and (b) According to the procedure laid down, all flood control and drainage schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs each have to be technically exmained at the Centre and approved by the Planning Commission for implementation as a part of the State Plans

A statement giving the list of schemes received at the Centre from the State Governments and Union Territories for obtaining the approval of the Planning Commission, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 9482/75*].

The present position is also indicated in the statement.

Construction of Houses for Harijans by DDA

7071. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI S. N. MISRA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to construct houses for Harijans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) 15% of the DDA flats of Low Income Group and Middle Income Group categories are reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In respect of the Janta and Community Services Personnel categories of flats, the percentage of flats earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each scheme has been raised to 25%.

(c) No funds have separately been allocated for the purpose.

Promotional avenues to Class IV employees in N.C.E.R.T.

7072. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any promotional avenues including Selection Grade, in N.C.E.R.T. for Peons, Daftaries, Attendants, Packers, Operators belonging to Class IV Staff;

(b) if so, what are normal avenues of promotions for various categories of Class IV Staff; category-wise; and

(c) what is the procedure laid down for such promotions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) : Yes, Sir. promotion on seniority-cum-fitness on 100% basis is made from the posts of (i) Peons to Daftry; (ii) Daftry to Gestetner Operator (Junior); and (iii) Daftry to Record Keeper. 25% of the posts of Library Clerks are filled in by the promotion of Library Attendants on the same basis. Further 10% of the posts of Lower Division Clerks are reserved for the above categories of staff who satisfy the prescribed qualifications and successfully compete in the written test.

Delhi University Academic Council's Views on U.G.C. Report

7073. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the the fact that Academic Council of Delhi University has raised serious doubts about the U.G.C. reports; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's opinion thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) The U.G.C. publishes and circulates to the Universities reports on academic matters from time to time. Categorical reply will be furnished if the subject matter of the Report and the year of its publications is given.

Policy of NCERT towards wholesale dealers in book trade

7074. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NCERT has been patronising only big business houses and wholesale dealers in book trade;

(b) whether any enquiry was instituted against these wholesale dealers in book trade, if so, findings thereof; and

(c) reasons why the small bookseller are ignored by NCERT and books are not made available to the public in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some complaints were received against a few wholesale dealers; but evidence was not forthcoming to substantiate the charges.

(c) Generally, it is expected that retail booksellers will draw their supplies from wholesale dealers appointed by National Council of Educational Research and Training.

N.C.E.R.T. publications are, however' sold through small as well as big book sellers who are registered with the N.C.E.R.T. The books are usually made avialable to the public in time. Occasional shortages in certain books are attributable to shortage of paper, difficulties in printing, transport, etc.

Vacancies of CPWD Junior Engineers of both Civil and Electrical

7075. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies of Junior Engineers both Civil and Electrical, have since been filled on the basis of the All India Competitive examination of Junior Engineers held in September, 1973 and how many more vacancies in both categories have to be filled in yet in C.P.W.D.

(b) when will the next competitive examination for recruitment for Junior Engineers (Civil and Electrical) in C.P.W.D. will be held;

(c) what is the normal period taken by Diploma-holder Junior Engineers, Civil and Electrical, for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineer in C.P.W.D.; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to keep Diploma holder and Degree-holder Junior Engineers at the same seniority level for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineer in C.P.W.D.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 66 vacancies of Junior Engineers (Civil) and 65 vacancies of Junior Engineers (Electrical) have so far been filled on the basis of the All India Competitive Examination held in September, 1973/February, 1974. Due to a fall in the workload, further appointment has been, at present, put off.

(b) The next All India Competitive Examination for recruitment of Junior gineers (Civil and Electrical) is due to be held in the second week of November, 1975; but this question will be reviewed in the light of the actual need to recuit more people in view of the fall in workload.

(c) Diploma holder Junior Engineers, both Civil and Electrical, become eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineers after 10 years of service in the grade. However, their promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer is made by selection on the basis of merit-cum-seniority depending upon the avialability of vacancies at a particular time. In view of this, there is no uniformity in the time taken by the diploma holder Junior Engineers in getting the promotion.

(d) Under the quota system separate seniority lists of Graduate and non-graduate Junior Engineers used to be maintained for the purpose of promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer. The Delhi High Court, in the Writ Petition filed by M. Ramayya and others, held that the quotas had not been properly and effectively determined. After the High Court judgement promotions to the grade of Assistant Engineers are being made from the common seniority list of both graduate and non-graduate Junior Engineers, on an *ad hoc* basis.

गोरक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

7076. श्री भारत सिह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को केन्द्रीय गोरक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो सरकार को यह प्रतिवेदन कब तक मिलने की सम्भावन है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) गोरक्षा समितिने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं की है । इस समिति की वर्तमान कार्यावधि 30 सितम्बर 1975 तक थी ।

Requirement and Production of Fertilisers

7077. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**

SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the approximate requirement of fertilizers for the next year;

(b) what is the approximate production of fertilizers in India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up the deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) The agronomic requirement of fertiliser nutrients for Kharif, 1975 and Rabi, 1975-76 has been assessed to be Rs. 45.88 lakh M. Ts. the break up of which in terms of N. P. & K. is as follows :—

N	31.28
P	8.94
K	5.66

(b) A quantity of 15.54 lakh M. Tonnes of Nitrogenous & 3.63 lakh M. Tonnes of phosphetic nutrients are likely to be produced in the country during Kharif, 1975 and Rabi, 1975-76.

(c) The Government of India is making all efforts to import the maximum possible quantity of fertilisers, to bridge the gap between the requirement and domestic production of fertilisers. Efforts have also been made to improve the distribution system so that unduly large quantities of fertilisers do not remain in the pipeline. Steps have also been taken to supplement the use of chemical fertilisers, with the use of manures and organic fertilisers.

12.00 Hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Just half a minute. I will not take much time. I have given notice of an adjournment motion to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Prime Minister's visit to Kerala in order to pressurise and coorce to bring about defections to keep a minority Government in power is deplorable****

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. I have not permitted you. Nor have I received any motion. Please sit down.

ANNUAL REPORT RE. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF CENTRAL GOVT. FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Lbirary. See No. LT—*9466/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 :—

(1) The Punjab Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1975.

(2) The Punjab Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1975. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-9467/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : On behalf of Shr D. P. Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-9468/75].

****Not Recorded.

श्री गेन्दा सिंह (पडरौना) : श्रीमन्, एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं — गन्ने के दाम कि बकाया का सवाल आप के सामने आया था और अब आलू के सड़ने की बात यू० पी० में आई है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक है कि मै आप का बहुत मान करता हू, लेकिन जिस चीज को आप उठाना चाहते हैं, उस के बारे मे मुझे पहले से पता होना चाहिये, एक दम उठ कर बोलने लग जाना ठीक नही है । आप को मुझे पहले बतलाना चाहिये था ।

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्मगलर्स छोड़ दिये गये हैं, यह एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, इस लिये इस पर काल-एटेन्शन को मान लिजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . एक दम खड़े हो कर बोलने लग जाना ठीक नही है ।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISCRIMINATORY POLICY IN FIXATION OF PROCUREMENT PRICE OF RICE

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported discriminatory policy in regard to fixation of procurement price of rice."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Sir, Government is not following any discriminatory policy in the fixation of procurement prices of rice. Procurement Prices of foodgrains such as paddy/rice, wheat and coarse grains are fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and after taking into consideration the views of the State Governments as expressed in meeting with the Chief Ministers held before the pricing and procurement policy is formulated. All the relevant factors such as crop prospects, cost of production, need to provide for a remunerative price for the producers and a reasonable price for the consumer and the overall economic situation in the country are taken into account in formulating the price policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In raising this call attention motion, I have nothing to say about the benefit that has been derived by the producers of wheat as also the consumers of wheat due to the food policy of Government. But as it is found that since the last 2½ decades the food policy of Government is almost wheat-oriented, to the detriment of the interest of the rice-growing areas and also the rice cultivators and consumers, it is painful for me to raise this issue on the floor of this House. The Government have given a very evasive reply without caring a little bit to give certain statistics, data or facts and figures to justify their stand that there is no discriminary policy pursued by Government in regard to the procurement price fixed for rice.

The procurement price is related to the cost of production as also to the issue price of the grain. Our country is overwhelmingly rice-producing. The rice produced in fact, is almost double the quantity of wheat producted. In 1973-74, rice production was 43.75 million tonnes as against the wheat production of 22.1 million tonnes. It will be found that the subsidy given in pursuance of the price support policy this year has been Rs 295 crores. If to it is added the amount of bonus of about Rs. 50-60 crores, it will amount to Rs. 358 crores. But in pursuance of the food price support policy, Government have not given a single paisa to the rice growing area or the rice cultivators.

The whole of this amount has been given in the name of subsidy to the wheat-producing areas and the wheat-producing cultivators.

SHRI DARABARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : Are you opposed to it?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not. I want more benefit to go to them. You did not hear me because you were engaged in gossip with some others. I said that more benefit should go to them, but there should not be any discrimination against rice-producing areas. That was my point.

Since 1956, almost every year on an average Rs. 300 crores was given as subsidy for price support. This subsidy, which since the last 20 years amounted to Rs. 6,000 crores, has gone wholly, totally and only to the wheat cultivators and the wheat-producing areas. The result is that the rural economy of the wheat-producing areas had an advantage over the rural economy of the rice-producing areas, and we find the growth of the rural economy in the riceproducing areas stagnant whereas the rural economy of the wheat-producing areas is going a little bit ahead, though not at the expected pace.'

One of the most important factors relating to the fixation of price is the cost of production. But the procurement price or even the issue price is fixed on a very faulty basis of the gradation of rice. In our country, there are about a thousand varieties of rice produced, but they are being divided only into four broad categories coarse, medium, fine and superfine-whereas in the case of wheat there is only a single variety which is taken as the variety of grain.

Sir, as a result of this, we find the issue price that has been fixed for coarse grain per quintal is Rs. 135.0 for medium, Rs. 150.0 for fine Rs. 162.0 and superfine Rs. 172.0 per quintal. But I do not know whether people have been able to get fine and super-fine varieties from the ration shops of Calcutta. I have never seen those varieties, except coarse and medium varieties. In other words, they have to pay Rs. 170.0 per quintal for these varieties. Although they call it a superfine variety they have fixed the issue price for the fine and super-fine the rice eaters have to pay the price of super-fine and fine varieties, but they only get the coarse and the medium varieties. Just now a question was asked but the hon. Minister very carefully avoided that. If you just look into the food import policy of the Government there you will find a difference, namely we have been importing wheat for the last ten years but not rice. During 1973-74, no rice was imported from other countries. Before 1965, rice was imported from Burma and South-East Asian countries. Even for growers that creates a problem. In 1974, 42.09 lakh of tonnes of wheat was imported but not a single grain of rice was imported. That means the benefit had gone to the wheat consumers, not to the rice consumers to that extent.

Sir, the procurement price for paddy is Rs. 94.0 per quintal, for rice Rs. 110.0 per quintal, for wheat Rs. 105.0 per quintal plus the bonus incentives that is proposed to be given. If you add that then it comes to Rs. 110.0 per quintal. As I said there is a lack of data for full production of different varieties of rice. Sir, the procurement price is fixed on the basis of cost of production The Report on National Commission. on Agriculture says like this.

> "Estimates of costs of production have usually shown wide variation among different cultivators. Where the scatter is wide, the average does not solve the problem of a representative cost."

It further says—

> "The Agricultural Prices Commission is handicapped for want of adequate data. We have already mentiond that the Commission depends for its data support to a considerable extent on the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the cost of production studies organised by it. In our view, these and other related studies should be designed and undertaken in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission, so that they could be geared to the needs of the Commission."

The hon. Minister referred to the Agricultural Prices Commission and said that the procurement price is fixed on the basis of its recommendation. But the Agricultural Prices Commission's report says that they had no reliable data. Therefore, it is just possible for them to take a decision in regard to the fixation of procurement price for rice and wheat. The result is that I on the basis of that which you have now proposed for the wheat procurement price less Rs. 5.0 per quintal as procurement charges, the procurement price of paddy should be Rs. 90.0 per quintal on the basis of your own calculations. But they are giving only Rs. 74 per quintal. According to the figures given by the Government these are not my figures during the last five year plan period, 75% of the Rs. 2000 crores of financial assistance

[Shri Samar Guha]

given by cooperatives, government institutions and commercial banks, have gone to the wheat-producing areas and not riceproducing areas. Similarly, 80% of the benefits of the inputs like manure, fertiliser, hybrid seeds, tubewells, tractors, cleaning machine, electricity, machine labour, diesel etc. have gone to the wheat-producing areas and not rice-producing areas.

As I said, the policy of the Government is almost absolutely wheat-oriented. The benefits of subsidy given to food procurement and issue price have gone to wheat cultivators and wheat consumers. During the last 20 years, about Rs. 6000 crores of subsidies which you have given have gone almost totally to the wheat-producing areas to the detriment of the interests of rice-producing areas. As I said, about 75% of the Rs. 2000 crores of financial assistance given by cooperativse, government institutions and commerciat banks have gone to the wheat-producing areas and 80% of the inputs have also gone to the wheat-producing areas. But yet, Government says, there is no discriminatory policy against the cultivators in riceproducing areas.

In conclusion, I want to know whether Government will set up a high-powered committee, including Memberofs Parliament to go into the policy of the Government, which is absolutely wheat-oriented in detriment to the interest of rice-growing areas, rice cultivators as well as rice consumers, so that this discrimination is removed and the rural economy of rice - producing areas gets equal benefit as the rural economy of the wheat-producing areas is getting.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : While I appreciate the concern of the hon. member for producers of rice, I think his conclusions are absolutely wrong and inconsistent with facts. We should not unnecessarily try to develop new controversies in the country which have no basis.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please prove how I am wrong. It is your own data I have given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The traditional distinction between rice and wheat growing areas is no longer there. He should know it. Punjab, Haryana and West U. P. are the largest contributors of rice to the central pool now. The agricultural scene of India has undergone a tremendcus change and there is no conflict between the interests of rice growers and wheat growers. Imaginary conclusions are being drawn.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member made a mention that while higher procurement price had been given to wheat producers, the same level of price increase had not been given to rice-growers. Now, take, for instance, the base year of 1968-69. While the paddy price per quintal was between Rs. 45 to Rs. 56.25 nP. the wheat price was Rs. .76. Now there has been some increase inthe procurement price both of wheat and rice. What has been the increase? As against Rs. 45 or Rs. 56.25 nP the paddy procurement price is Rs. 74 or Rs. 76 , while wheat price...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : According to your figures, it should be Rs. 90 per quintal.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : While the wheat price as against Rs. 76 is Rs. 105. In terms of percentage, while rise in paddy is generally 45 to 48%, rise in wheat is about 38%. Even percentage-wise the conclusion of the hon. Member is absolutely wrong and not consistent with the fact. I am prepared to sit with him and convince him.

Regarding bonus, I am very sorry for the ignorance of the hon. ember because there is a scheme for bonus both for rice and wheat. In fact, if I may say so, the bonus scheme for rice is a little better than the bonus scheme for wheat. For instance, bonus scheme which has been recently announced by my senior colleague while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why are you discriminating against wheat growers ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: You can settle it with Guhaji.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I say, give equal to both.Sir, he is a master of ignorance. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please try to understand the position. The difficulty is that you don't understand the position.

(*Interruptions*) By displaying emotions, you cannot straighten the matter. He is telling the facts. He may be refuting which you don't like to be refuted. After all, facts are facts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is a master of ignorance. He knows how to ignore the facts. I have given the data and figures but he has not touched any of them. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, he is already enough and you do not prompt him any further.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Sir, even for rice the average bonus is Rs. 5.50 nP. and for wheat it is Rs. 4.75. nP. So, the bonus for wheat is marginally little less than the rice. Therefore, there is no ground for the complaint by the hon. Member on that score.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You know, how much bonus has been given to them. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He need not reply. There is no use of replying if you are not prepared to listen. You don't have the patients to listen to him.

SHRI ANNASAHED P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has referred to the subsidy for rice. First of all, I do not know whether the hon. Member is posted with the facts. It is true that subsidies are involved into the distribution of very large quantities of wheat. But what is the reason ? The reason is that the international level of price of wheat is very high and we are importing it at a very high price and distributing it at a pre-determined price, *i.e.*, the issue price of Rs. 125 per quintal to all the State Governments and this is why, this large element of subsidy comes in. Even if the subsidy does not go, as the hon. Member has said, regionwise, in fact, very large quantities of wheat are going in to Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. These are pre-dominantly rice-eating areas but because there is some difficulty of meeting the food requirement of State Government with rice, we are distributing wheat. Therefore, there is large subsidy element whihch is going to the rice eating areas and there is not distinction between the wheat growers and the rice growers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The rural economy is affected.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not prepared to listen. There is no use telling him anything if he is not prepared to listen.

So many times he has interrupted. (*Interruptions*) You need not. He is not prepared to listen. (*Interruptions*). No, no please. After all... I have not asked him to reply. He interrupts you every time. There is no sense in it. You need not, because he interrupts you every time. Then the House must ask him not to get up every minute. He is not listening to me also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Then another statement has been made that all inputs are going into wheat-growing areas and not into rice-growing areas. And he made a mention of some percentage also. I have made the statement that the old, traditional distinction between rice-growing and wheat-growing areas is no longer there. But apart from that, if for instance he looks to Andhra, the fertilizer consumption there is so high. And it is a rice-growing area. And a very substantial portion of inputs goes there. In Tamil Nadu, *e.g.* they are asking for fertilizer and we have been making sincere efforts on the part of the Government of India and of my Ministry to see that the largest allotments are made to Tamil Nadu, Andhra etc. Therefore, to say that the scarce inputs like fertilizers are going to particular areas, is not correct ; but even suppose—in kharif season for instance, we had made an allotment of fertilizers to Punjab ; and it goes mainly towards rice. The same thing I can go on repeating for west U. P., Haryana, like that. The hon. Member has got some fixed notions about rice and wheat growing areas ; and, therefore, he is not in a position to appreciate what I am saying; but one thing is true in this country, *viz.* some amount of uneven development is taking place ; and the hon. Member can find a solution to this problem elsewhere. It is not confined to rice or wheat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go beyond the scope of his question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Therefore, I do not want to take more time on this subject. I have broadly mentioned some of the important figures of rice and wheat economy; and I would also like to submit information as to how his allegations in this regard are not correct.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have requested him to tell us whether the Government is prepared to set up a high-power committee including some Members of Parliament to go into the question (*Interruptions*). He has himself agreed that there is an uneven economic development in different sectors. The uneven economic development in the rural sector is due largely to the policy of the Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is no case for setting up such a Committee.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The Minister, in his statement, has passed on the baby, so far as the fixing of the procurement price is concerned, to the Agricultural Prices Commission and to the Chief Ministers ; but at the same time, the Centre cannot abdicate its responsibility for the consequences that have followed from this irrational procurement price. While supporting the principle of levy and anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering drive taken seriously by the Government, we stand for a remunerative price to the agriculturist because of the rise in prices of various inputs ; and the cost of agricultural operation has also simultaneously gone up. At the same time, we urge upon the availability of rice at a subsidized price to the vulnerable sections of the society; and they sohuld be assured of work. We do not want those poorer sections to be beggars.

They should be provided with some work and their purchasing power has to be increased.

There are two aspects. One is the agricultural programme and the other is social programme. Agricultural production must increase. If there is increase in agricultural production, then only we will be able to stabilise the prices of essential food commodities. So, there should be parity of prices, as far as wheat or rice is concerned, in relation to other commodities.

We swear by socialism, but we cannot provide two square meals a day to the people. From my constituency and various other parts of Orissa and Chattisgarh we are getting reports of starvation deaths and there is large-scale migration of people.

I most respectfully submit that whatever may be the procurement price, the public distribution system should be streamlined There is a peculiar phenomenon developing, specially in Orissa. Because the number of ration shops or the distribution centres are not adequate to meet the requirements of the people, so the consumers are resisting forcefully the levy of whatever surplus is there in those villages. They insist that whatever paddy is procured from a village should be stored there so that they could be assured of getting that pady in the lean months.

I would point out that this drive is being used as an instrument of oppression What happened on the 10th will corroborate my statement. In Parlakemidi constituency of Orissa, where the BLD MLA shifted his loyalty and joined the ruling party, the target of attack was the village "Gurandi" from where Shri Narayanpatra, ex-MLA, & M.P. belonging to Congress (O) has secured the second largest number of votes in the last elections The procurement has been more than what was envisaged in the levy. From Shri Narayanpatra 30 quintals were procured, against 10 quintals scheduled, even though he owned only 7 acres. From Shri Duryodanpatra, who owned 4 acres 25 quintals were procured. When the people resisted, there was indiscriminate firing and five people died on the spot. The Government were not satisfied with that. They burnt a harijan *basti* in the 'Gurandi' village. Since there is a judicial probe into that, I do not want to go into the merits of that case.

An identical incident happened a month back in Sambalpore, where during the procurement operations there was firing and a poor boy lost his life. His body was not handed over to his parents for cremation. Similar incidents are happening in Raipur and Balaghat.

Taking into consideration all these facts, I would request the Government to seriously consider this matter and be more pragmatic in their approach and assure parity of prices to the agriculturists They should store the grains procured from the villages in those particular villages assure work to the agricultural labourers, give subsidised rations to the vulnerable and poorer sections of the people and streamline the public distribution system

Under the present arrangement the main beneficiaries are the Government and the Food Corpration of India. On every transaction of one quintal of rice they make a profit of Rs. 90. I was surprised to learn from my friend, who came from Punjab yesterday, that so far as Basumati rice is concerned, they procure it in Punjab at the rate of Rs. 80 to 90 per quintal and sell it in Orissa at Rs. 400 per quintal.

Taking into consideration all these facts, I request the hon. Minister to come forward with a categorical answer that all these requirements will be fulfilled if he wants an equitable distribution of foodgrains to every section of the society.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has expressed his views and made some suggestions, but this Calling Attention Notice is about the reported discriminatory policy in regard to fixation of procurement price of rice.

SHRI P. K. DEO : And its consequences.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE : He has said something about Basmati rice being distributed through the public distribution system in Orissa, which is not correct. His observations regarding that are not justitified.

SHRI P. K. DEO : What about the indiscriminate firing that is taking place while the procurement operations have been going on ? Why not take into consideration these facts ? It is not a question of law and order relating to the State Government alone. You are a party to it. They have been indiscriminately killing people.

MR. SPEAKER : He is only the Minister of Food.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : While I raise certain issues, let me make it clear that I do not want to pose it as an issue between the rice lobby and the wheat lobby. We need both wheat and rice. Different sections need different commodities. The only purpose of this Calling Attention is to pose certain issues and seek clarification.

Some time back the hon. Minister for Agriculture had assured us, at least in principle, that a representative of the farmers would be taken on the Agricultural Prices Commission. I would like to know whether any concrete decision has been taken in this connection, and if a decision has not been taken, what are the obstacles in the path of the appointment of such a representative, so that the farmers' interests can be safeguarded in the Agricultural Prices Commission.

There is another aspect which I would like to raise, which is very relevant to procurement, and I am raising this issue on the basis of the experience that I have gained in the region from which I come here as a representative of the people. Sometimes a definite limitation is kept below which no levy will be imposed, and no foodgrains would be obtained, but we are always told that voluntarily the farmers or peasants can always offer the necessary levy. Theoretically it is true that the voluntary levy cannot be objected to, but very often the authorities fix a particular target and the local authorities say that whatever might have been the assurance by the Minister concerned, they have been told by the high-ups that this is the target fixed for the area and whether it is voluntary or compulsory, it is only the thin end of the wedge and they are not concerned. They tell the villagers that if they want to stay in the village and if they want all the facilities there, the target must be fulfilled and that is how there is forcible levy under the garb of voluntary levy. I would like to know whether this type of coercion cannot be completely avoided.

We are told by the hon. Minister that there has been absolutely no discrimination and I do not want to attribute any motive, but I would only like to place certain facts before him. If a remunerative price is offered to the rice cultivators, it should result in a greater amount of procurement, and we should be able to fulfil our targets. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these figures which I am quoting are correct or not. If they are correct, he may supply the correct figures. We are told that the following are the figures of targets and the actual procurements in lakh tonnes in the different States :

State	Target	Procurement
Andhra Pradesh .	9.0	5.24
Haryana . .	2.5	2.44
Punjab . . .	9.5	9.00
Tamil Nadu . .	3.0	3.80

[Pro Madhu Dandavate] :

This seems to be the only State, thanks to our friends there, where the target has been exceeded

Uttar Pradesh	3 25	2 54
West Bengal	5 00	1 67

This is a very interesting picture and I would like to know whether it is a fact This is a greater achievement of Mr Sidhartha Shankar In Madhya Pradesh the procurement was 1 32 lakh tonnes and the target was 1 50 lakh tonnes This seems to be a picture, and if you go through the picture, it would be very clear that almost in every State, the actual procurement that has been achieved and secured is lower than the target that has been fixed I would like to know from the hon. Minister why such a situation has arisen I would also like to know whether the present procurement policy will be able to meet with the requirement of the statutory rationing as well as the new areas where modified rationing is going to take place I would also like to know from him what has been his experience. I would also like to put this specific question The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made a proposal to supply better seeds to the farmers in exchange for a levey of one-third of their output of grains as the official procurement price

Sir, very often, the greater the difference between the pre-market price and the procurement price, the more will the former be having the tendency to hide his proceeds and try to give less in procurement Therefore, I would like to know in terms of his experience how is he going to solve the issue The Government also must remember that if it imposes a levy on paddy alone—of course, everywhere, it has not happened—it will encourage the farmers to divert their crop from paddy to some other crop, which will not be necessary from the point of view of immediate requirement of the consumers in terms of their priorities And therefore, from that point of view, whether these particular imbalances which exist in certain areas I think in giving the reply here he indicated that there were certain imbalances and will have to be corrected,—I would like to know what concrete steps will be taken to ensure that these imbalances will be completely removed ?

One more question regarding the news report which has appeared. There was a proposal that FCI would buy an additional one lakh tonnes of rice at open market price, if necessary. I want to know whreher this decision has already been taken ? It was a reported decision And very often, it happens that it is the rice mills which are concerned here , and if they are allowed to sell their ready stock without any limitation on price, then the proposed FCI's operation may probably raise up further rice of the open market prices, and ultimtely it may compel the Government to see that the issue price for the ration shops articles which are given to the consumers, that also might be raised up That will be the consequence I would like to know whether such consequence would be avoided ? These are some of the specific questions which I pose and I would expect answers from the hon Minister

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Sir, beggining with the last querry of the hon Member, there is no proposal before the Food Corporation to buy at open market prices So, the apprehension of the hon Member is not justified The hon Member made a plea that there should be a representative of the farmers on the APC (Agricultural Prices Commission) I know the feeling of the hon House A number of times hon Members have made suggestions Perhaps one can take the position that Agricultural Prices Commission needs to be strengthened The difficulty with the Government is that supposing we start giving representation to sectional interest why farmers and numerous others also should not be there All these questions may come up And I think it would be better if this body is kept as an independent body representing economists, exprts so that it does not become a body which is subject to various pressures, etc This is the Government's view

Sir, the hon Member's suggestion had been considered in the past, and when an occasion comes, my senior colleagues will naturally give some thought to this problem giving representation to the various sections including farmers

As far as procurement is concerned, because the hon. Member has referred to compulsion being employed, etc., I have elaborately argued the case while speaking on the Demands for Grants. In this country, as far as levy etc. is concerned, all round support and co-operation is necessary so that necessary atmosphere is created for procurement by the State Governments. But the mode of procurement is entirely left to the State Government We do not want to interfere in the affairs of the State Government. They are in a better position to take necessary view and judgment in these matters, as far as targets are concerned.

PRO. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you suggest guidelines ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : These matters are repeatedly discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conferences. We find that the conditions in different parts are so different that really it is better to give discretion to the State Government in this matter. Hard and fast rules will not work and they have never worked in this country.

Sir, the hon. Member has referred to targets. I must say, in fairness, that despite severe drought conditions in different parts of the country like Orissa, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the procurement is coming up very well. Last year, there was the record production of rice. The procurement this year is short by only 2 lakh tonnes. It is coming up very well. Now, the target is 41 lakh tonnes of rice and we anticipate that there is a possibility of this target being reached. The performance is satisfactory. The hon. Member need not have any fear on that ground.

As to whether the procurement can be linked to inputs, the Government of India would like to encourage the State Governments and, if possible, the procurement can be linked to the supply of inputs.

As regards imbalance in the economy, it is a much larger issue. The lack of land reforms, the system of land tenure, the historical background, the social conditions, all these factors come in. A number of steps will have to be taken not by my Ministry alone but by the Government of India as a whole to remove imbalance. The Government of India's effort has been in this direction.

As regards land reforms, I think in the field of agricultural economy, unless land reforms are undertaken, unless the things like elimination of the system of share cropping etc., are properly attended to, the imbalance in the economy will continue to persist. Many of the subjects are State subjects. We have taken a very clear position on these matters. Naturally, it is the implementation which is the crux of the matter. My Ministry has no reservation. We would like the State Governments to implement these policies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About the Maharashtra Chief Minister's proposal, I want to know what is the position.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have made a statement. We have no objection to encouraging the State Governments to link it up with inputs, including water. I consider water a very important input. If the State Government wants to proceed on that line, we do not come in their way.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, it has been the practice of some of the Opposition parties in our country, in the recent past, to sidetrack the merits of the case so as to fulfil their partisan ends and make a political capital out of the whole issue.

The Hon. Member opposite from Orissa who is not here just now complained against the arbitrary policy of the State Government. He brought before the House some incorrect statements. I must say, he has stated the wrong side of the picture while dealing with a particular incident at Parakhemid Sub Division resulting in death of 5 persons and injury of the Sub-Divisional Officer on the spot.

He said that the State Government is carrying on victimisation against a former Member of Parliament. But unfortunately, I must say, this very Member of Parliament led a procession and tried to incite the people on the spot. As a result, they set fire to about 300 houses belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and weaker sections of the people. When the police fired at the mob, the deaths took place.

The whole case is under investigation. The State Government has already ordered a judicial inquiry to go into the details of the incident. It is no used saying that the State Government or the Police officers set fire to the houses of these poor

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

people. But whoever might be the culprit, certainly the sufferers are the poor.

However, I would like to put a specific question to the hon. Minister. It is a matter of fact that the policy of the Government, whether it is in regard to fixation of price of rice or it is in regard to the levy procurement of grain, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and the marginal and small farmers are coming forward to cooperate with the Government for the success of the procurement policy of the Government.

In this context, a section of the people in certain areas are being insulted and victimised in a manner which is very much regrettable. So, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether he will give the full protection to people who are co-operating with the Government for the successful implementation of the policy of procurement of rice and other foodgrains.

Secondly, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether he will advise the State Governments in some cases so that they may look into complex cases regarding up-to-date data of land holdings so that fixation of levy is done with justice and no complaint of this nature can arise in the future.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We will draw the attention of the State Governments to the observation of the Hon'ble Member.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I would like to start with the point as to whether the Hon'ble Minister rightly pointed out that Prof. Samar Guha's statement may be a political statement, I say that because I have some figures relating to Punjab and Haryana about the acreage under paddy and the acreage under wheat. In the State of Haryana there are 2,69,000 acres under paddy as against 11,29,000 acres (*i.e.* 1.1 million acres) under wheat. Similarly, in Punjab there are 3,90,000 under paddy and 2.3 million acres, nearly under wheat. A comparison between these States and States like West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, all the four southern States and part of Maharashtra where virtually 95% to 98% of the land is under paddy, would be an unequal one because the dietary habits in the areas where paddy is grown as the principal crop—99% crop—differ from the dietary habits of our very valiant farmers of Punjab and Haryana where it is not grown as a sort of consumption crop ; it is a crop in the nature of a commercial crop. Even though it may be called a sort of food crop, the food crop in Punjab and Haryana is wheat and the commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana—the so-called Kharif crop—is paddy. Under the circumstances, so long as your principal source of income is from wheat, is it wrong on the part of the Punjab and Haryana farmer to be more interested in wheat, irrespective of the procurement requirements ? He treats that as a sort of by-income and is not agitating. But in regard to wheat, it is this principal income, it is his bread and butter and, therefore, he agitates and gets what he wants. But that is not the case with the farmers in the rest of the country. I wish the very productive farmers in that area pay attention to rice also so that the millions of the farmers in the rest of the country will be benefited. This is the first point regarding discrimination. There is discrimination...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken five minutes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : If I make any irrelevant point, you can ask me to sit down, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether relevant or irrelevant, the rules prescribe only five minutes for each member.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I humbly submit to you, Sir ; this is a very vital point for us.

MR. SPEAKER : You have lost time in introduction.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : If you see the index numbers of production which you have given in your statement for the last 20 years or so, you will find that in the case of rice in 1949-50 to the index number was 73 or round about that and the maximum reached was 129.0 in 1971-72, in the course of the last two decades, which is an increase of about 80 per cent. The index number in the case of wheat production in 1949-50 was 60.7 and in 1970-71 the figure was 299.3. In the case of paddy the rise in production was only to the extent of 80 per cent whereas in the case of wheat the rise was to the extent of 400 per cent. Would you not call this discrimination ? I still pay compliments to the wheat growers. But why are you subsidising wheat ? It is the most productive sector of our economy ; the most productive farmers are there. If you want to refute what Mr. Samar Guha has said that the wheat farmers in this country, in the course of the last decade or so, have been subsidised to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Rs. 6,000 crores.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : ..to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores or so, why don't you provide the figures to the contrary ? The question of subsidy came in the last one year ; we were told that there was going to be a subsidy, so far as the Central Pool was concerned, to the extent of Rs. 195 crores....

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : हमें कुछ बिग इंडस्ट्रीज दे दी जायें । अनाज ये पैदा कर देंगे ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Member will have his time. He has been having his time for the last 20 years. Let the paddy farmers also have some time.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Not at the cost of wheat.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Now, my third point is...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken more than five minutes for introduction...

SHRI B. V. NAIK : This is a vital question, Sir. If the Speaker is going to permit a discussion under rule 193 in the interest of the 20 crores of paddy farmers...

MR. SPEAKER : I am now concerned with the present motion and not with any promises. Kindly conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In the case of international price, the other day the hon. Minister has said—now I am saying something in favour of the wheat growers —that, in the United States, on the field, the price paid to the wheat grower, even in regard to the imported American wheat, according to bushels and dollars, is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 125 to 140 per quintal ; therefore, there is no justifiable case for giving a higher price for the wheat grower in our country except that the international parity in regard to the prices should be there. What is the price of paddy per quintal in Burma ? Is it Rs. 250 per quintal ? Why the statement that in respect of wheat you maintain a sort of parity between the international price and the native price is not being made applicable in the case of paddy ? Why are you taking it down to one-fourth of the Burmese price, that is Rs. 75 per quintal.

13.00 hrs.

In 1964-65, according to the chart that is given here, the all-India minimum support price for rice was Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 per quintal, while that of superior farm variety of wheat was Rs. 49 per quintal. Today, after ten years, paddy fetches Rs. 75 and wheat is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 106 per quintal. I have not said anything about the other cereals about which the hon. Minister has said like Jawar, Bajra, and other hill millets. I would request you not to deny off the cuff that there is no discrimination. In the most sincere terms, we would request you to give an even-handed treatment to all farmers because they are our brothers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am very sorry to say that very unrealistic type of controversies are being brought on the floor of the House without any realistic controversy being there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister wants everybody to be knowledgeable or abuses them to be very ignorant and whenever some figures are given, he calls from unrealistic.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Why are you disturbing wheat-rise parity ? The rice gorwing States are being devalued.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : My submission is that there is no controversy whatsoever as between the interest of wheat grower and rice growers. In fact, wheat growers have rendered yoemen service to this country, because the production in this country would not have come the way it has come for the last ten years. Nobody would have been able

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

to manage the food economy in the country otherwise. Punjab and other farmers have played a very great role in this regard.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We agree, we appreciate and we congratulate them, but please do not forget others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why are you disturbing the wheat-rice parity ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply to the Member, who has asked the question ; he is just an intruder.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Punjab today makes the largest contribution of price to the Central pool for feeding the deficit States and rice growing States, and that also needs to be taken note of. If Shri Naik's contention is that the rice producers are treated discriminately, it is the Punjab farmers, who are the largest contributors of rice ; I hope, he does not mean that. He contradicts himself by saying that even Punjab farmers are being denied a fair deal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are talking again and again about the rice produce of Punjab. What is the percentage of rice production of Punjab and Haryana compared to Tamil Nadu. Assam, Orissa and West Bengal, Bihar and other areas ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : While congratulating the Punjab farmers. I want a clarification through your good offices. I seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. The Rules do not allow any other member except the Members whose names appear in the call attention motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him give a clarification whether by disturbing the price differential, they have not devalued the rice-growing States.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister need not listen to what the hon. Member says.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister is right that the external threat is growing.

MR. SPEAKER : They forget that in Punjab, the land is the same, the farmer is the same and after all, the same land produces wheat as also the rice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We also do not refuse the Punjab farmers what is their due. We admit that they are doing a wonderful job. But I want to know : what percentage of total rice production do the Punjab farmers produce and what percentage other areas are growing ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the question. The question is about discrimination.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SIHINDE : The hon. Member referred to the price structure. I would like to repeat that taking 1968-69 as the base when rice price was between Rs. 45 and 56.20 per qunital, if the increase is taken into consideration, the rice price increase is between 44 and 45 per cent while the wheat price increase has been only between 34 and 38 per cent. Even on that score, the hon. Member's contention will not stand. I am prepared to sit with the hon Member if I can possibly succeed in convincing him.

The hon Member referred to subsidy I will again repeat that large quantities of wheat are to-day distributed in the country in the rice-eating areas and if any subsidy is there, the benefit goes to the rice-eating areas also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes, to the consumer but not to the cultivators. Here the question is of rural economy. The question is whether the benefit goes to the cultivator.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Out of nearly 45 million tonnes of paddy produced, are you trying to come to the conclusion that a million tonnes procured in the Punjab and Haryana are feeding this country ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing. The Minister may reply only to his first question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If a subsidy is there to-day, it is because we purchase wheat in the international market at a very high price and we issue it to the State Governments at a lower price of Rs. 125. Why it is not possible to get rice in the international market is because the price of rice in the international market is three to four times higher and a much larger amount of foreign exchange will be required. In fact some of our neighbouring countries export substantial quantities of rice and import wheat in order to meet the interests of their national economy. I think the hon. Member has at his heart the interests of the national economy. This country is not in a position to-day to spend a higher foreign exchange element if we are required to import rice also. In fact in the interests of the country's economy, if possible, we should export rice and import wheat to the extent possible. This will serve the purpose of our national economy. Prior to last year the element of subsidy in indigenous wheat was higher because the difference between the procurement price and the issue price was limited—Rs. 76 procurement price and Rs. 78 was the issue price. Because of that, it involved an element of subsidy. Therefore, there was no question of the subsidy going to the producer of wheat. It went to the consumers of wheat. As is known, a large quantity of wheat which is procured by public agencies is not distributed in the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana and Western U. P. It is distributed in deficit States—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal. Therefore, these quantities which are procured to go the deficit States and not to the surplus States where we procure wheat.

These are the main points of the hon. Member and I hope he will get convinced about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Are you yourself convinced ?

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13.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTIETH REPORT

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-Seventh Report on National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the Hundred and fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 19 (Sugar Rebate Scheme) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes.

श्री मधु लिमय (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी जो सरकार के एकाउन्टस होते हैं उन की जाच करने के लिए है। आम तौर पर आडिटर जैनरल की जो रिपोर्ट आती है उस के ऊपर जाच करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे भी उदाहरण मिलते हैं कि रिपोर्ट के बाहर भी अगर कोई इरेग्युलेटी या अनियमितता है तो वे उस पर भी विचार करते हैं। मेरे पास सी० ए० जी० की रिपोर्ट है—रेवेन्यू रिसीप्टस, वाल्यूम 1, इस में पैराग्राफ 60—वूलन रेग्स के बारे में है। इस में आडिटर जैनरल ने कहा था :

> "The extension of the exemption from duty given to unstripped woollens by executive instruction is not legally correct. Further, in the cases reported, the nature and extent of mutilation carried out at the docks are not known."

आगे कहा गया है, मैं सब नहीं पढ़ंगा—

> "The duty involved in respect of 3,345 bales of such garments released is Rs. 18 93 lakhs."

तकरीबन 19 लाख —

> "However, the extent of duty on all consignments imported is yet to be ascertained."

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लाखों करोड़ों का मामला हैं, यह रिपोर्ट वास्तव में 1973–74 की है और 1973–74 की जो पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमटी थी, उस की तरफ इस के बारे में रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए थी। एक साल हो गया है और इस कमेटी की अवधि 30 अप्रैल को खत्म होने जा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैने "येलो फार्म्ज" का जो सिलसिला शुरू करवाया था, वह इसी लिए था कि हम पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी के चेयरमन, एस्टीमेटस कमेटी के चेयरमन, पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के चेयरमन से हम प्रश्न पूछ सके और इस तरह से इन कमेटियों के काम-काज पर भी यह सदन नियन्त्रण रख सके।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं—पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी के चेयरमैन चले गये—व्लन रैंग्ज के बारे में इस कमेटी ने जो जाच की है, उस की रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने क्यों नही आ रही है? क्या श्री ज्योर्तिमय बसु साहब का इरादा है कि उनकी मियाद खत्म होने के पहले यह रिपोर्ट नही देनी है। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि कमेटी ने बहुत कुछ अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन इसमें जो डिले हुई है, इस के बारे में हम लोग चिन्तित है। तरह तरह की अफवाहे चल रही है, कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोई आदेश जारी किया था जिस की वजह से ये लोग फाइले देने के लिए तैयार नही है। इस का खुलासा होना चाहिए—सरकार के द्वारा भी और पी० ए० सी० कमेटी के चेयरमैन के द्वारा भी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I now rise on a point of order. Previously, when the P.A.C. report was laid on the Table of the House on the 5th of March, I rose on a point of order. And ultimately I was allowed to make some submissions. My submission on this is this. Previously, when Mr. Masani was Chairman, some of us took advantage of the Rules of Procedure and gave certain notices but they were treated in at yellow form. The Chairman of the P.A.C. answered here in this House. Now, what is happening is this. The P.A.C. Report is laid on the Table of the House. Even the recommendations warrant a minimum action of the Government. For instance, I pointed out that there was a blanket scandal in which a Lieutenant General, Shri Sandhu was involved.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't mention everytime the name of Shri Sandhu. In the Defence debate you had done it earlier... You go on mentioning the name everyday. There should be a limit to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It has been mentioned. Anyway, what I am suggesting is that after the report of the P.A.C. regarding the high official, there is a contempt which he has committed by granting....

MR. SPEAKER : It has not come up as yet.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us lay down a procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not try to push in all types of matters at the inappropriate time. You have said about it *not* once but a number of times.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक छोटासा मुद्दा इस मे है कि जब यह रिपोर्ट थी तो पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमटी ने उस के बारे मे अवश्य जांच पड़ताल की होगी और हम आशा करते है कि वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आयेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not under discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: चर्चा हम नही कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चर्चा ही हो रही है।

This is just being laid on the Table. This is not under discussion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : We have waited long enough.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): These reports have been submitted in April 1973. Now, we are discussing the various demands.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sezhiyan, you will agree with me. You have yourself been the Chairman of the P.A.C. Mr. Vajpayee, you have also been the Chairman.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I have been the watchdog.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye's point was, the case about rags was pending from year to year. But, so far as Mr. Banerjee's point is concerned....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are not referring to that.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not spare any moment, to bring in this. I remember, this is the third occasion, in these ten days, when he has raised this issue. This is not under consideration. It is just being laid. Mr. Madhu Limaye's point is that this subject of rags has been pending.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, let not an impression be created....

MR. SPEAKER : You have mentioned this particular item on various occasions five-six times. After all, there is a limit to this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, in this case, my submission is this. We are going to discuss the Demands for Grants in respect of the Commerce Ministry. If we do not have the report, what use is there in discussing this ? We should have the report

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot send back this report. It is already printed and laid. It is the stage of laying it. As far as other matters are concerned, you can mention them at the time when the Demands for Grants in respect of the Commerce Ministry are taken up.

13.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TALKS HELD IN DACCA ON GANGA WATERS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Farakka is a long standing issue which, in the past, concerned India and erstwhile Pakistan and which now concerns India and Bangladesh. With the emergence of Bangladesh, a new relationship of mutual understanding and friendship has been established. In May, 1974, the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh agreed that this issue should be approached with understanding so that the interests of both the countries are reconciled and difficulties removed in a spirit of friendship and co-operation. Both the sides expressed that they would arrive at a mutually acceptable allocation of water available during the periods of minimum flow in the Ganga.

This House has been informed from time to time regarding the progress made on the construction of the Farakka Barrage Project. This is the biggest project of its kind in our country and posed unique problems of foundation and river diversion during construction. The work on the project started in a big way in the year 1963. The barraage structure was completed in 1971. Owing to several reasons, the work on the feeder canal, however, was somewhat delayed but I am happy to inform the House that all the handicaps and difficulties have been overcome and the feeder canal work has now been completed.

After the meeting of the two Prime Ministers in May 1974, the two sides continued their efforts for arriving at a mutually acceptable allocation of the minimum flow in the Ganga. A delegation from Bangladesh led by His Excellency Mr. Abdur Rab Serneabat, Minister for Flood Control, Water Resources and Power visited New Delhi on 24th and 25th February, 1975, for discussions with the Indian delegation led by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation. Although agreement could not be reached at this meeting the discussions marked an important step in understanding the respective viewpoints and enlarging areas of agreement. Last week, an Indian delegation led by me visited Dacca from 16th to 18th April, 1975, when the discussions were continued further. The House will be glad to know that an understanding has been reached during this meeting which enables the Farakka Barrage to be operated and the Feeder Canal to be run during the current lean period. A copy of the agreement. is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. L T*-9531/75]. Since the feeder canal would be running for the first time, discharges have to be increased gradually so that remedial measures can be taken to rectify if any deficiencies are noticed. It has been agreed by both the countries that the Feeder

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Canal may be run during the current lean season in the following manner :

Month	Ten-day period	Withdrawal
April, 1975	21st to 30th	11,000 cusecs
May, 1975	1st to 10th	12,000 cusecs
	11th to 20th	15,000 cusecs
	21st to 31st	16,000 cusecs

Joint teams consisting of experts of the two countries will observe, at the appropriate places, in both the countries, the effects of the Farakka withdrawal in Bangladesh and on the Hooghly river for the benefit of the Calcutta Port. A joint team will also be stationed at Farakka to record the discharges into the Feeder Canal and the remaining flows for Bangladesh. The teams will submit their report to both the Governments for consideration.

Since the discussions regarding allocation of the minimum flows of the Ganga during the lean months are continuing between the two Governments the present agreement is a provisional arrangement to enable the running of the feeder canal. This agreement is a break-through for the Farakka issue and sets an outstanding example of mutual understanding and accommodation of the two neighbouring countries in the development of the waters of an international river. It is hoped that this understanding will further reinforce the relations between the two countries and would enable expeditious settlement by negotiations of the Farakka issue on a lasting basis.

I am happy to inform the House that the canal started running at 11 O'clock this morning.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग इस पर बहस करना चाहेंगे । देश में यह धारणा है कि यह समझौता संतोषजनक नहीं है । और आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल का कोई प्रतिनिधि जो प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ढाका गया था उस में शामिल नहीं किया गया । मै नहीं जानता ऐसा क्यों हुआ ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GHUA (Contai) : Although I am not happy at all that had been stated, I should say that at least an agreement had been reached with Bangla Desh. That is the most significant point.

MR. SPEAKER : I called you for the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are other points which are certainly to be discussed; we will hold a discussion. That discussion may be sensitive at the moment. I congratulate the hon. Minister, he has succeeded.

MR. SPEAKER : Now that you have spoken, you need be given a chance.

13.23 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE HOME MINISTER ON 8TH APRIL, 1975

RE : INCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I am thankful to you for permitting me to raise this matter....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly come to the statement. No introduction. That will not form part of the statement. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his speech in Lok Sabha on the 8th April, 1975 the Hon'ble Home Minister by accepting the report sent to him by the Government of West Bengal attributed the cause of violence and rowdyism to me. Within a few minutes after the ugly incident of anti-JP demonstration and physical assaults on me and others on the 2nd April, 1975, I had informed the Home Minister over the phone and communicated to him immediately what actually happened there. Before accepting the statement of the Government of West Bengal, elementary Parliamentary norms and political courtesy demanded that he should have verified from me if I had anything to say about the report. The Home Minister wholly disbelieved me and accepted the report of the West Bengal Government as correct.

In the report, it has been said : Tension however increased subsequently due to counter demonstration by the followers of N.N.S. and the speeches given by Shri Samar Guha, M.P. Shri Samar Guha made the following remarks : "Goondaism is going on under the direction of Indira Gandhi; Indira Gandhi and her favour rite Chief Minister are leaders of goonda gang". Report further stated : "Shri Samar Guha began castigating Congress, the Chatra Parishad and the Yuva Congress. Irritated by his utterances some of the demonstrators surged towards the car".

The speeches attributed to me are totally incorrect fabricated and maliciously concocted to provide a camouflage to the unprovoked vandalism committed against JP, myself and others.

All Calcutta newspapers reported vividly what happened at the gate of the Institute on 2nd April, 1975 and editorial comments were also made. But in no paper, it was reported anywhere that I made any speech or tried in any way to excite the Congress demonstrators by making any speech or disparaging remarks against any Congress leader. On the contrary, these papers mentioned how I was phycisally assaulted by the hooligans and my nose started bleeding in consequence.

On 3rd April, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Congress President and other Congress leaders and many Congress and CPI MLAs made vitriolic attacks on JP in trying to justify the anti-JP demonstration and praised the role played by the Congress demonstrators but none of them stated any where that I made any speech to excite the Congress demonstrators during time of violent demonstration against JP.

I repeat that the statement made by the Home Minister, as part of the report sent to him by the Government of West Bengal, accusing me as playing the role of an instigator of violence, is perversly fabricated, politically motivated and malaciously concocted to cover up the omissions and commissions of the Government of West Bengal in not allowing the police to deal with the violent demonstration against JP and his supporters.

I urge the Home Minister to set up a Parilamentary Committee to inquire into the origin and the nature of the grisly incidents of April, 2, 1975.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) : Sir, I have listened, with attention, to the statment made by Shri Samar Guha under Direction 115. He has referred to my earlier statement made on the Floor of the House on the 8th April, 1975, about the incidents in Calcutta during Shri Jayaparakash Narayan's visit on 2nd April. He has specifically objected to the following portions of my statement :

> "Tension, however, increased subsequently due to counter demonstration by the followers of Nav Nirman Samity and the speeches given by Shri Samar Guha, M. P..... Shri Samar Guha, MP made the following remarks, 'Goondaism is going on under the direction of Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi and her favourite Chief Minister are leaders of goonda gang's.... Shri Samar Guha, MP then climbed on the bonnet of the car and began castigating the Congress, the Chhatra Parishad and the Yuba Congress. Irritated by this utterances, some of the demonstrators surged towards the car...."

I had made my statements based on the information furnished by the State Government and had, in fact, quoted verbatim from their reports regarding the remarks attributed to Shri Samar Guha. On receivng information that the Speaker has permitted Shri Samar Guha to raise the matter in the House under Direction 115, we checked the matter again with the State Government and they have reiterated their earlier report. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that there has been no mistake or inaccuracy in sharing with the House the information funished by the State Government.

Shri Samar Guha has said that the Home Minister wholly disbelieved him and accepted the report of the West Bengal Government as correct. It is not a question of our believing or disbelieving Shri Samar Guha. Law and order is primary the concern of the State Government. It has been our convention and practice to rely on the reports from the State Governments while giving information to the Hon'ble Members of this House about law and order incidents.

13.29 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move :

> "That in pursuance of Section 4(3) (c) of the Marine Products Export

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

> Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority for the next term beginning on the 16th August, 1975, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That is pursuance of Section 4(3) (c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority for the next term beginning on the 16th August, 1975, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

13·31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved ·

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले महिने मे जब सिक्किम के बारे मे यह विधेयक ले आये थे, तो हम लोगों ने सिक्किम की यह जो ख्वाहिस है कि भारत के साथ घनिष्ठ रिस्ता हो, तो के बारे मे तो संतोष व्यक्त किया था, लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह विधेयक पारित करने की कोशिश की गई थी, उस का हम लोगों ने विरोध किया था । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि हम लोगों ने कहा था कि इस से संविधान की बुनियाद के साथ खिलवाड हो रहा है और उस के ढांचे को आप एकदम बदल रहे हैं और सिक्किम की जनता की जो राय है, उस को पहले जानने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है । उस समय हमने यह भी कहा था कि एसेम्बली का चुनाव तो हुआ लेकिन एसेम्बली के चुनाव के समय भारत के साथ ऐसा रिस्ता होना चाहिए, यह सवाल जनता के सामने बिल्कुल नही था । उस समय अध्यक्ष महोदय हम लोगों ने यह भी कहा था कि अगर आप सिक्किम को भारत के संघ-राज्य में शामिल करना चाहते है, तो बाकायदा कीजिए और मैंने एक एमेण्डमेन्ट भी दिया था कि नये राज्य के एक्सेशन के लिए आप कोई प्रावधान कीजिए, लेकिन एक बात सिर्फ हम लोगों की आप लोगों ने मानी और वह यह है कि सिक्किम की जनता का जो प्रतिनिधि इस सभा मे बैठेगा, पहले तो आप उस को नामजद करना चाहते थे लेकिन आप ने हमारी इस बात को मान लिया कि यहा चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि बैठेगा । बाकी जो हमारे मुद्दे थे उन के बारे मे आप ने विचार तक नही किया । विरोधी पक्ष द्वारा जो रचनात्मक सुझाव रखे जाते है, उन के बारे मे इस सरकार का यह रुख और रवैया रहता है ? मुझे पता नही है कि विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं की जो बैठक बुलाई गई थी, उस मे यह जो नये विधेयक का मस्विदा था, वह उन को दिखाया गया था या नही ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : नहीं दिखाया गया था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जनरल बेंग बात की जाती है और अखबार में दे दिया जाता है कि विरोधी पक्ष का पूरा समर्थन इस में मिला है और रेडियों पर पहले ही यह आ जाता है । जहां तक विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों का सवाल है, उन्हों ने इसका समर्थन किया कि सिक्किम के लोगों की राय ली जाय, रिफेन्डम हुआ और उस के आधार

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-4-1975.

पर वे चाहते हैं कि एक घटक राज्य वह संघ राज्य का बने। इस के लिए सहमति तो विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं ने दी लेकिन मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं ने इस तरह की बातों के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति नहीं दी होगी जैसा कि 371 एफ मे है। मैं आप का विशेष ध्यान 371 एफ जो नई धारा है, उस की (जी) धारा की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। (जी) में यह कहा गया है :

> "371F. (g) the Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace and for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim and in the discharge of his special responsibility under this clause; the Governor of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time, deem fit to issue, act in his discretion;"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में मेरा सख्त एतराज है। यह जो विशेष उत्तरदायित्व, विशेष रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी की बात की गई है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सिक्किम को लोकतान्त्रिक अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते। आप सिक्किम को एक उपनिवेश के रूप मे रखना चाहते हैं। आप ने गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1935 को देख लिया और मुझे लगता है कि यह जो धारा आई है, वह सब आप ने गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1935 में जो धारा गवर्नर के विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में थी, उस को यहां ला कर रख दिया है। आज मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे तो स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन के सेनानी रहे हैं और वे जानते हैं कि 1937 में जब कांग्रेस मंत्री-मण्डल के बनाने का सवाल आया, तो वह इसी मामले पर अडा रहा। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने कहा कि गवर्नर के विशेषाधिकार को हम छोड़ेंगे नहीं और वर्किंग कमेटी ने कहा, कांग्रेस की ए०आई०सी०सी० ने कहा कि जब तक उस के बारे में एशोरेंस नहीं मिलेगी, हम लोग अधिकार ग्रहण करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अन्त में महात्मा गांधी की ब्रिटिश नेताओं के साथ, वायसराय के साथ बातचीत हुई और एक जेन्टीलमेन एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ कि गवर्नर के विशेषाधिकारों का उपयोग स्वायत्त मंत्री-मण्डल के खिलाफ नहीं किया जाएगा। इस तरह की धारा सेक्शन 52(1) गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1935 में है। इस में कहा गया है :

> "In the exercise of his functions, the Government shall have the following special responsibility—
>
> (b) safeguarding of the legitimate interest of minorities."

और आगे यह कह गया है, सेक्शन 54 में :

> "In so far as the Governor of a province is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he shall be under the general control of and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him, by the Governor-General in his discretion, but the validity of anything done by a Governor shall not be called into question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with this section."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में ये क्या कर रहे हैं। गवर्नर के विशेषाधिकार वैसे ही है और अंग्रेजों के जमाने मे गवर्नर के ऊपर नियंत्रण गवर्नर जनरल का था और अब राष्ट्रपति का, मतलब यह कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नियंत्रण आप रखना चाहते है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इस के माइने हैं पार्लियामेन्ट के।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह सब हम जानते हैं कि हैं पार्लमेन्ट का कैसा है। पार्लियामेन्ट से दूसे अधिकारो में दखल देता है, प्रशासन में दखल देता है ?

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सिक्किम को आप राज्य का दर्जा देना चाहते हैं तो उन को समान अधिकार भी मिलने चाहिए और जैसे अधिकार अन्य राज्यों के है वैसे ही सिक्किम को भी देने चाहिए। इसलिए इस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बिल का मैं विरोध करना चाहता हुं । यह लोकतन्त्र के खिलाफ है और राज्यों की स्वायत्तता पर आक्रमण है । यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने का जो उपनिवेशवादी तत्व है, उस का ही यह एक अनुसरण है ।

अन्त में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहते कि संक्रमण काल के लिए ट्रांजीशन पीरियड के लिए हम को कुछ प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा, तो दूसरी बात होती जैसा कि आप ने इसी क्लाज के सेक्शन (एल) में कहा है और आप ने राष्ट्रपति जी को अधिकार दिए हैं :

> "The President may, within two year from the appointed day, by order make such adaptations and modifications of the law . . ."

यह अधिकार आपने दिया है । आगे (ई) में आप ने यह अधिकार दिया है :

> "If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by order, do anything including any adaptation or modification of any other article which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty.
>
> Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the appointed day."

अगर संक्रमणकाल के लिए आप संसद के सामने यह सुझाव रखते कि एक साल के लिए या दो साल के लिए हम इस तरह का प्रावधान रखेंगे लेकिन संक्रमण काल समाप्त होने के बाद, ट्रांजिक्शन पीरियड समाप्त होने के बाद, सिक्किम के लोगों को, सिक्किम की एसेंम्बली को, सिक्किम की सरकार को वही सारे अधिकार मिलेंगे जो महाराष्ट्र सरकार को हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार को हैं या अन्य सरकारों को हैं, तो दूसरी बात होती इसलिए इस बुनियादि सिद्धान्त के आधार पर मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हूं । हमारा हरगिज यह मतलब नहीं है कि सिक्किम की जनता ने जो राय अभिव्यक्त की है उस का हम लोग आदर नहीं करते ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : When the question was asked whether there is any special status for them, you said, "no special status."

MR. SPEAKER : Only those who have given notice can be allowed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : What I said, I still maintain.

I thought, when I received the notice, that there would be some constitutional aspects raised for objecting to the introduction of the Bill. Of course, there is nothing to prevent the hon. member from raising points which he considers basic. I would assure him that the status of the new Assembly and the new State will be the same as any other State in the country, and the leaders of the opposition agreed to this proposition. Naturally we did not show them the draft because it was still under preparation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We were not told that the Governor of Sikkim will have special powers.

श्री मधु लिमये : विरोधी पक्ष का यह सहयोग चाहते हैं लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष के सुझाव को भी नहीं मानते और छः महीने और साल के बाद, वही सुझाव लेकर आते हैं ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would appeal to hon. members to see what is the entire history of Sikkim. The entire history of Sikkim and the problem arising out of the peculiar situation there is being forgotten.

What is being done here is only to meet that particular situation, extraordinary situation; in case it appears, it is necessary to have the Governor's responsibility. This responsibility cannot be forgotten. It is essentially a political matter. So, the comparison between the Act of 1935 and the objection that we took in the use of individual judgement and discretion.. (*Interruptions*) Under the directions of the President,—it means it would be the Government's decision. It would be subject to criticism and examination. There is no proper comparison between the

Government of India Act and the present. Sir, I don't think there is any constitutional objection to this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

> "That leave be granted to introduce the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Bill."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

13 42 hrs.

RE. INCIDENT AT ALLAHABAD

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. You will get two minutes.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : 18 मार्च को इस सदन मे उस पिस्तोलधारी युवक के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी जो अलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मे पकडा गया था। चर्चा के दौरान गृह मत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वह शीघ्र ही सारी जानकारी इकठ्ठी करेंगे और सदन का उससे अवगत कराएगे। मै श्री ब्रम्हानन्द रेड्डी के भाषण से एक अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हू।

> "Sir, as I have already submitted, the information at my disposal is meagre and I want to assure the House that I would take the earliest opportunity to inform the House about fuller information that I will be able to get."

13·43 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आज 21 अप्रैल है और अभी तक गृह मत्री जी की ओर से कोई बयान नही दिया गया है, सदन को विश्वास मे नही लिया गया है। इस बीच मे कुछ नए तथ्य और अगर मै कहू तो गलत न होगा कि सनसनीखेज तथ्य हमारे सामने आए है। जिन श्री गोविंद मिश्र को इलाहाबाद में हाई कोर्ट की इमारत में गिरफ्तार किया गया था उन्होने अपने दैनिक अखबार "श्रीविजय" में प्रधानमंत्री जी के नाम एक खुला पत्र लिखा है जिस का शिर्षक है गोविंद मिश्र काण्ड की कहानी, गोविन्द मिश्र की जबानी। श्री गोविन्द मिश्र का कहना यह है कि वह 18 मार्च को इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मे गए यह सूचना प्राप्त करने के बाद उन्हे कि पास दिया जाएगा और उत्तर प्रदेश के सूचना विभाग के एक अधिकार के साथ इमारत मे गए। उन से कहा गया कि पास तैयार है और आप उपर जाइये, रजिस्ट्रार के दस्तखत होने बाकी है और पास आपको दे दिया जाएगा। बाद मे जब वह उपर पहुचे इजाजत ले कर —

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the Home Minister must have read that. If not the Minister, at least the Home Ministry must have scanned all these things. Anyway, you only raise the point.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : होम मिनिस्टर कहा पढ़ते हैं ? वह कुछ नही पढ़ते।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : होम मिनिस्टर बयान देने के लिए सदन मे क्यो नही आ रहे है ? श्री गोविन्द मिश्र का यह भी कहना है कि यह खबर कि वह वकील के कपड़े पहन कर गया था बिल्कुल गलत है। उन्होने इस खबर को भी गलत बताया है कि मेरी पिस्तौल मे कारतूस भरे हुए थे। उतना ही नही श्री गोविन्द मिश्र कहते है कि मै कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए काम करता रहा हू और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा के कहने पर कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए काम करता था। यह अखबार है "श्री विजय"। इस में आप देखे एक ज्ञापन छपा है जिस मे श्री बहुगुणा और श्रीमती इंदीरा गाधी के साथ साथ चित्र है और यह विज्ञापन उत्तरप्रदेश के सूचना विभाग ने दिया हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री इस सदन को तथ्यों से अवगत कराए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। यह सवाल श्री जनश्वर मिश्र ने और मैने भी उठाया था। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि गलत जानकारी के आधार पर अगर सदन में कोई प्रस्ताव रखा जाता है और, सदन को [illegible] करके अगर वह पारित किया जाता है तो क्या सदन की कार्रवाई के अनुसार—

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*Introduced with the recommendation othe President.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

The motion was adopted on the basis of wrong information supplied by the Minister. The whole House was misled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly tell me, is that a point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Yes. I want to know whether a question of privilege arises. I want your ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is different thing altogether.

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरे सदन को गधा बनाया गया है और आप कहते हैं कि कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है । We have been made the laughing stock of the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised a point.

श्री मधु लिमये : सब लोग हसते है। लोग पूछते है कि आपको कैसे बेवकूफ बनाया जाता है ।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised a point and you want me to give a ruling. Therefore, listen. Do not get involved in an altercation with another Member.

MR. Vjapayee has raised a point with the permission of the Speaker and I think his main contention is that the Home Minister has...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Has duped the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :..delayed in coming forward with a full statement. In saying that you have brought a few things. Some of these things have already been published in many Papers.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, I have read them myself.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : They were raised here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read them in the papers and I also believe and trust that the Home Minister who is in charge of this must be reading all these things.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No. Completely wrong assumption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before coming to this House at 10 O'clock I have read all the seven dailies from cover to cover.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : You have nothing else to do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Do not expect the same quality in others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the Home Minister does the same thing. It is for the Home Minister to take note of all these.

With regard to Mr. Limaye he has raised a point of order. Therefore, I had to listen. But I must say that it is no point of order, as far as it relates to the point raised by Mr. Vajpayee. You have raised some other issue. You can come forward with some other motion, but not on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I protest against the words used in regard to the entire House. He can refer to himself. I do not mind, but not to others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the word, I do not know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If you have not heard, foreget about it.

13.48 hrs.

RE. DEMANDS OF PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS AND MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

*SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : On 7th October, 1974, a charter of demands was presented by the All India Chemical and Pharmaceutical Employees Federation, representing thousands of Chemical and Pharmacetical employees, to the Labour Minister of the Government of India. Up till now there has been no response from the Government of India in this regard. Having no alternative left, the All India Chemical and Pharmaceutical Employees Federation decided to demonstrate before Parliament today and several thousand employees have reached here and they are even courting arrest by violating section 144. Though they made their demand on 7th October, no discussion has been held with them. So, you kindly see that the Government arranges immediately to talk with these employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We resume discussions of the Demands.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : What about my note under rule 377.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I was allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not see in the Order Paper here that any motion under rule 377 was allowed. I only see here that Speaker had endorsed the names of Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Bhattacharyya and that they should be given two minutes each. I am acting in accordance with that. I do not see the name of Mr. Banerjee, I do not see the name of Mrs. Deshpande, I do not see the name of Mr. Sathe.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He said, two minutes to Mr. Banerjee. This was verbal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what, you tell me. If I allow you, why should I stand in the way of Mr. Sathe ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way of running the House. I will allow you or Mrs. Deshpande, not both of you, and you please decide. In all fairness I must also allow Mr. Sathe. I cannot allow you both. You decide. If you speak, I will not allow Mrs. Deshpande.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are not speaking on the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does not matter. I have to impose some restriction I cannot just allow everybody. I will hear you but not hear her You cannot run the House in this way. Otherwise I go on to the demands. Mr. Dandavate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The question is you said that notice under rule 377 was not given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Was not admitted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May not have been admitted, but this is the first time that two people have been allowed. Generally one is allowed. So, if two are allowed and that particular convention has been broken, why not some more be allowed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have been very resourceful. But I said this is what the Speaker has done, but even so there has to be some limit. If all of you want to get up and say something, that will make a mockery of the whole thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Speaker has allowed two. Why don't you allow more ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going beyond what has been permitted, but I am trying to impose a restriction. I will allow one of you and in all fairness one from the Congress, Mr. Sathe. If Mr. Kachwai also wants to get up, I have to put a limit. I cannot. This is going too far. You are taking advantage. You have to exercise some self-restraint on yourself. Why quarrel over all these things ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly read today's newspapers.***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record. You have to agree that you have to impose some self-restraint.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *rose*—***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All this will not go on record. They are speaking without my permission. I have to put a limit somewhere. This is a question of principle.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : ***

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Morena) : ***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All this is not going on record.

***Not recorded.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 340. Under rule 340, I have got every right to make a submission that this subject should not be taken up and that another subject should be taken up...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you read rule 340 ? I will read it for you It says :

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned." The rule 341(1) says :

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question "

In the first place, there is no motion before the House ....

AN HON. MEMBER : There is a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Which motion ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) : Cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not considering cut motions........ (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I am still on my legs. We are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Even if you are so technical, I say, there is no occasion to adjourn the discussion. This is an abuse of the rules. This is my ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Without hearing me. Under rule 340, I have to make a submission and then you over rule it. How can you over rule it without hearing me ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. There is no reason to adjourn the discussion on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Defence.

Mr. Banerjee, I can still go back if you impose self-restraint, I am ready to accommodate you. But if you want to ressurise me or bully me in this way, will not agree to that. am lenient to you, why should I not be lenient to others ? There has to be the collective self-restraint.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have been giving notices for the last 14 days. Why are the people so allergic to textile workers ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can still accommodate you if other Members agree to have self-restraint. I am very reasonable. Why don't you also be reasonable ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want the Minister to make a statement....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kachwai is sitting just in front of you. I have to allow him. I have to allow others also. Where do we end then ?

Now, Mrs. Desphande.

14.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay-Central) : I want to say something about the recent demonstration outside Parliament....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That had been raised by Mr. Bhattacharya.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : I want to say something more.

As I was saying, these workers have come from all over India as medical representatives as well as workers in the Pharmaceutical industry, including women. These workers and medical representatives are especially demanding that they should be covered by the IDPL Act and that they should be recognised as 'workmen'. This issue has been pending before the Parliament for, I thing, the last ten years. Every Labour Minister—whoever comes here..assures the medical representatives that their grievance and demand is under consideration but, under the pressure of the monopolists in the industry, the Government is not agreeing to recognise the medical representatives as workmen. I think it is high time the Government takes over the industry and nationalises it so that they can at least protect these medical workers as well as the workers in the industry, as well as the people's lives in this country. The Government very well knows about the spurious drug racket in the country. So the workers have decided and are demanding that this industry should be nationalised in the interests of the workers as well as of the country.

14.02 hrs.

RE. POSSIBLE CLOSURE OF FLOUR MILLS

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I would only like to bring to the notice of the Government and the House the serious situation of the flour mills in the country. It is reported that these flour mills, which were using about 3 5 tons of wheat a year are now getting only 25% of their requirements and they are, therefore, about to close down. They serve a very useful purpose in giving the best, clean atta and other wheat products to the people. It is also well known that about 3% to 4% of wheat gets destroyed in the ordinary 'chakki and they cannot give it in such a clean manner also. So, both from the point of view of hygine of the people and saving, the flour mills should be properly utilised in the interests of the country. I would request the Government to make a note of this and see that the flour mills of the country and their capacity are fully utilised in the national interest

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Dandavate

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाई (मुरना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै ने कौनसा आपराध किया है?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You can take some other opportunity.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाई . आप ने अन्य सदस्यों को मौका दिया है । आप मुझे भी मौका दिजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . My problem is that if I allow you, I will have to allow Mr. Banerjee, he will insist on it.

14.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*Contd.*

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day I was saying that there are four important aspects of Defence that need our consideration and I was dealing with the long-term Defence aspect Sir, in the 1972 aggression by China, it was established very clearly that unless we are able to plan our defence with a long-range perspective, peaceful approach towards planning is always going to undermine the objective and purpose of our defence

(*Interruptions*)

The 1962 aggression, in a way, was a blessing in disguise because it established, for the first time, the imperative need for a long-term planinang, and as a result of that, the first Plan that was made was from 1964 to 1969 and then came to the Plan 1969 to 1974 It was again intercepted by the happenings of 1971

Even after accepting this concept of long-term defence planning, it has been the consistent complaint of all those connected with dffence planning that adequate resources have not been made available for defence planning. Planning is related with development and development is connected with research. I placed before the House last time as to what was the percentage of GNP that was made available for defence research in this country and as a result of which our progress in the field of defence research has miserably failed.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, and that is, the misuse of the army in the country. For the defence of the country, it is necessary that the link between the people and the army must be retained The defence of the country is to be conducted on two planes: one is on the plane of the army and the second is on the plane of the people. There are a number of defence activities which are to be undertaken by people's participation and, therefore, a liaison between the army and the people is highly essential If efforts are made by the Government to misuse the army for quelling the agitations in the country, for destroying the workers' agitations, for destroying the agitations launched by the kisans, in that case a feeling of ill-will towards the army will develop in the minds of the people and this will be extremely harmful to the long-term defence planning and perspective

[Prof. Madhu Dandwate]

In this connection I would like to quote a very significant recommendation that has been made by the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission. In one of their recommendations they have said :

> "There is an urgent need to curb the increasing tendency to call for the assistance of the armed forces in aid of the civil power to quell internal disorders."

This recommendation makes it extremely clear that, if the confidence of the people in the army is to be retained, if co-operation between the people and the army is to be enlisted, then it is highly essential that the armed forces must not be misused to quell the internal disorders or internal distrurbances in the country. I can understand if there are communal riots. But if the working class movements, the legitimate agitations of the people, the students' movement, the teachers' agitations and so on are to be destroyed and disrupted with the help of the armed forces, in that case a cleavage will develop between the army and the people, and that is the most dangerous situation. If a precedent is set up in the country that, whenever there are floods, we enlist the support of the army, if there are communal disturbances again we rely on the army, if famine operations are to be taken up we rely on the army, if there are agitations of the people and they are to be suppressed, we again enlist the services of the army, then among the minds of the people a feeling may come that this force is an alternative source of authority and, therefore, some ambitious elements in the army might be provoked to think on these lines : every time we are invited to take up certain operations, why not offer our services on our own to take up that responsibility ? And that would be the most dangerous situation in the country. Therefore, in the interest of democracy and in the interest of defence perspectives, it is highly essential that the army must not be misused. This point of view which I have expressed here is consistent with the recommendation that has been made by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, and that is the Parliamentary control of the defence activities. It is customary in all the advanced countries, in the highly democratic countries like the U K., France, U.S.A. and also other countries, to seek Parliamentary approval for the defence expenditure. It is essential that not only are the budget estimates for defence are kept before the Parliament concerned, but even the perspectives and the objectives of defence are placed before Parliament. There is a discussion and debate, and the perspectives and objectives of defence are always approved by the Parliament.

Mr. Melvin Laird, American Secretary of State for Defence, in his annual Defence Department report for the financial year 1973 has highlighted this point. A series of articles appeared on what he had stated. Not only in some of the countries to which I have made a reference, but in quite a good number of countries is was stated that what he has said regarding seeking the approval of the Parliament concerned for the general perspectives and objectives of Defence is highly essential; then only it would be possible to enlist the people's support for the defence activities and Parliament's sanction for these activities.

There is another aspect to which I have to draw your attention, and that is the nuclear option. At the present stage of our development I do not want to take a quixodic position that we must go in for a large-scale manufacture of nuclear weapons. Ultimately the resources that will have to be mobilised for the manufacture of nuclear weapons will not be made available to our country to-day and, therefore, I do not want to take that attitude that unless we are able to build up nuclear weapons in our country, the defence of the country cannot be strengthened at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you read the plutomium connection report ? It says only $ 10,000 is required if you want to manufacture a nuclear bomb.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not only that, I have also gone through the speech of Dr Bhabha delivered at a meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission in Geneva wherein he said that if you want to consitruct a stock-pil of 50 atomic bombs, in that case, the expenditure will be Rs. 10 crores. It will be Rs. 15 crores if a similar stock-pil of hydrogen bomb is to be constructed. Of course, it was at that price level and now it would have gone up. This expenditure which was mentioned does not include the expenditure on the missile system at all. It only mentions the manufacturing expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now they say that nuclear weapons can be manufactured privately.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not think it is adviseable to encourage manufacture of nuclear weapons in the private sector.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am talking about what is developing in the world.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : See what happens when you read so much in the morning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In this conection all that I would like to say is that though it is not adviseable at this stage to incur a large expenditure on manufacture of nuclear weapons, we must be very clear in our mind that we must keep the nuclear options open and I think the former Defence Minister during the debate on Defence demands last year did indicate that though we do not want to go into the manufacture of nuclear weapons, we have kept that option open.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw attention. Very often it is posed as if we have to utilise nuclear technology for peaceful purposes or we have to utilise it only for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. There are five or six steps which are quite common for both the processes. In fact there are five or six processes which will be common whether you harness nuclear energy for manufacture of weapons or you want to acquire nuclear technology. After the new weapon of oil wielded by the Arab nations, it has become absolutely necessary that we must also go in for alternative sources of energy. With the developments that have taken place in our country in nuclear technology, it may be possible for our country to harness nuclear energy for certain technological developments. For extraction of oil or for extraction of gases, probably, this nuclear energy can be harnessed and if that is done, probably an alternate source of energy will be available and that will strengthen our defences.

There is one more aspect which I would like to draw your attention to at the end. Ultimately if the defence of the country is to be strenghtened and if people's participation in the defence preparedness is also to be strengthened, then the prople's stake in the defence of the country is important. In the Second World War when U.K. forces fought in the defence of liberty, the people of U.K. and the Armed Forces of U.K. felt that they have got a stake in the defence of democratic institutions. When the Russians participated in the Second World War, whatever may be our viewpoints about socialist system of governments, every Russian felt that he had to defend the gains of the 1916 Revolution. Similarly, if people's participation in the defence of a country is to be ensured, then we must create a stake for the people and a stake for the Armed Forces in the defence of an egalitarian system in the country. Therefore, I will end with a very significant note and a significant experience. There is a prominent Defence Officer. He was in the Chinese front. I do not want to mention his name. I happened to meet him. He was in the Chinese prisoners-of-war camp. In 1962 he was arrested by the Chinese and was kept in their camp. He was subjected to brain washing and he was asked a question : 'Why are you actually imposing these rigours on your life ? Why are you sacrificing your life?, When he said, 'I am defending the country, I am defending my motherland', he was told by the Chinese officers, 'Which motherland ? That country in which because you happen to be a Scheduled Caste officer, while you are defending the country on the northern border, your monther, your sister and your wife are not permitted to draw water from the village well and they have to trek 10 miles daily to fetch a pot of water ?'

That is the society you are defending. That Officer told them 'that was because I had patriotic intentions and my patriotism was deeply rooted. I was not affected by the Chines propaganda'.

I want to ask the Defence Minister that if members of the Defence Forces experience such calamities in their lives when they come from Adivasi and Scheduled Castes, families and when their families are subjected to such hardships and inequitous treatment because they happen to belong to the downtrodden section, in that case, will not their patriotic

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

sentiments be affected if they are not assured of an equitious treatment ?

Therefore, we must ensure in this country that the Armed Forces that are defending the country and giving their all to defend the glory of this country should not be subjected to such social inequalities. If that is assured, then the defence of the country can be strengthened.

With these few words, I conclude

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात की खुशी है कि आज के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर पहले से सारी दुनिया के हालत को जानते है उन्होने सारी दुनिया की अच्छी तरह से जांच भी की हुई है। आज वह डिफेंस मे बेशक ज्यादा गहराई से काम करने के लिए उत्सुक है, । आज दुनिया बहुत छोटी हो गई है। कोई अगर यह कहे कि आज मुझे किसी मुल्क मे जाना बहुत मुश्किल है तो वह जमाना चला गया ग्रौर रोज बरोज स्पीड से आ रहा है। आज के साइंटिफिक एज मे हम एक दिन मे हजारो मिल का सफर तय कर सकते है ग्रौर जितने मौलिक हथियार आज तैयार हो रहे है वह तो तो दुनिया को ग्रौर भी छोटा कर दे रहे है। इसलिये आज कान्फ्रटेशन से बात नही बनेगी आज कोआपरेशन से बात बनती है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ग्रौर यहा के लोगों ने यह फैसला किया हुआ है कि हम दुनिया मे कोआपरेशन से चलना चाहते है, कान्फ्रटेशन से नही। कान्फ्रटेशन से हम ने देखा है कि दुनिया की तबाही होती है। अभी हम से वह कह रहे थे, बडे ढंग से कह रहे थे कि हमे बम बनाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि आज तो उस की वेल्यू पेटस की हो सकती है। इस से ज्यादा नहीं है। दुनिया मे जितने मौलिक हथियार आज बन रहे है वह तो दुनिया को डराने के लिए ही बनते है। एक दफा चले तो सारा संसार खत्म हो जायगा। कौन चाहता है कि हम उस के लिए तैयारी करें? हम अपने मुल्क की एकोनामिक कंडिशन को बनाने के लिए न्यूक्लियर का अवसर इस्तेमाल करेंगे और सफल तरीके से करेंगे। जितने हमारे डेवलपमेंट के काम है उन में यह काम आ सके तो उसे तेजी से बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते है कि दुनिया मे ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया जाय जिस से कि हम भी न्यूक्लियर वेपन इस्तेमाल करे ग्रौर उसके लिए न्यूक्लियर हथियार तैयार करे जो चाइना कर रहा है। चाइना ने जो हथियार तैयार कर रखे है ग्रौर जो कवर तैयार किया हुआ है वह तिब्बत की तरफ से वह कवर हमारी ग्रोर दे सकता है ग्रौर कभी भी हमला कर सकता है। दूसरे देश कभी ऐसा ही बना रहे हैं। आज अगर हम भी इस तरफ लग जाय तो इसका नतीजा खतरनाक हो सकता है।

शैड्यूल कास्ट का नाम ले कर बहुत सीरियस बात उन्होने कही। जब हम सोशलिस्ट समाज एक बना रहे हैं तो उस मे सब लोगो को हमे साथ लेकर चलना है, इस मे कोई दो राय नही है। जो पीछे है उन्ह आगे लाना है। लेकिन उसका हवाला दे कर इस बात को साबित करना की ऐसी बाते फौज मे हो रही हैं, यह तो ऐसी बात है जो रोज यहा होती है। वह यह चाहते है कि डिसिप्लिन नही इंडिसिप्लिन हो फौज मे ग्रौर इंडिसिप्लिन हो पुलिस मे।

जो हमारी डिसिप्लिन्ड फौज है उसको इस ढग से तोडने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि उन बेचारो के लिये कोई कुछ नही कर रहा है।

मैं समझता हूं कि आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दा है तो हमारी इन नेशनलिस्ट फोर्सेज की वजह से जिन्दा है ग्रौर सारे संसार मे इस बात के लिये मशहूर है। उन के अन्दर कोई कम्यूनलिजम नहीं है, फिरकेवारी का सवाल नहीं है वे सिर्फ एक बात जानते हैं कि अपनी सरहद पर मजबूती के साथ खडे हो कर उसकी उस को उस की हिफाजत करनी है। हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत ही कम अर्से में तीन जंगों का मुकाबला करना पड़ा। 1962 में चाइना ने हम पर हमला किया और हमला कर के हमारी इलाकों को

[illegible] बारदें की अवहद्द को [illegible] की। इस के बाद 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया, फिर 1971 में पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया। ये जो तिन जंगे हुई— इन तीन जंगों का असर हमारे लोगों पर पड़ना लाजमी था, लेकिन हमारी फौजों ने कभी कोई कमी नहीं आने दी और जो जंग महीनों चलती, उस को कुछ ही दिनों मे खत्म किया और पाकिस्तान को करारी शिकस्त दी।

यहा एक दोस्त ने कहा कि जब एम्बार्गो उठा लिया गया है तो हिन्दुस्तान को उस से फायदा उठाना चाहिये। मैं समझ नही सका कि किस से फायदा उठाना है। क्या हम ने नही देखा कि 1965 मे अमरीका ने हमारे साथ क्या किया, किस वक्त हम को हथियार दिये। 1971 मे उस ने जो हमारे साथ किया—उस को हम भूल नही सकते। हम कैसे यू० एस० एस० आर० को भूल सकते हैं जिस के वक्त पर हमारी मदद की, हमे दोस्त और दुश्मन को पहचानना होगा। यह ऐम्बार्गो किस के लिये उठाया गया है, हिन्दुस्तान की मदद के लिये नही उठाया गया है, पाकिस्तान की मदद करने के लिये, उस को हथियार देने के लिये, उस को फौजी तौर पर लैस करने के लिये, उस को हमारे खिलाफ भड़काने के लिये और इस बात के लिये कि हिन्दुस्तान पर फिर से नये सिरे से हमला किया जाय, इस बात के लिये एम्बार्गो उठाया गया है। इसी लिये वे उन को पूरी ताकत दे रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत मे वे हम को कैसे ताकत दे सकते हैं। मैं यह बात उनके खिलाफ इस लिये नही कह रहा हूं कि हमें उन से कोई दुश्मनी है, लेकिन वे हमारी साथ दोस्ती भी नही कर रहे हैं। यह चीज सिर्फ हथियार के मामले मे ही नहीं है, दूसरे मामलों में भी ये वाक्यात हमारे सामने हैं— चाहे खुराक का मसला ही हो या दूसरे मसले हों, उन्होंने वह रवैया अख्तियार किया है जो एक तरह से हमारी मुखालिफत करता है।

एक बात भुलाई नहीं जा सकती —उन के सी० आइ० ए० के जो डायरेक्टर कलरस है, उन्होंने एक बयान दिया है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है— सारे संसार में हम उन एलीमेन्टस की मदद करेंगे जो हमारे साथ हैं, बेशक उस सरजमीन में बैठ कर वे वहां की सरकार का तख्ता उलटने की कोशिश करते हों। ऐसे लोगों से हम क्या उम्मीद करें, हम कैसे समझें कि वे हमारी मुखालिफत नही कर रहे हैं। अगर हम यह समझ कर बैठ जांय कि वे हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं, तो मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि वह आंखें मूद कर बैठ जाने के बराबर है। इस लिये बहुत आसानी से यहा पर कह देना, चलते-चलते सरसरी तौर पर कह देना कि एम्बार्गो उठाये जाने का फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये — मुझे बतलाइये किस से फायदा उठाये, क्या अमरीका से फायदा उठायें? अमरीका हमारा मददगार नहीं है वह तो पाकिस्तान को हर तरह से मजबूत करना चाहता है।

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि आज हमे अपनी जरूरियात पर नजरसानी करनी चाहिये। आज हमे लांग- डीप-रैंज -पैनी ट्रेशन-क्रैफ्टस चाहिये, उसको हासिल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसपर जोर देना चाहिये—क्योंकि आज दूसरे मूल्कों के पास, मै और किसी का नाम मेन्शन किये कह रहा हूं, हमारे इर्दगिर्द के मूल्कों के पास ऐसे हथियार है जो हमारे टारगेटस पर हमला कर के वापस जा सकते है।

मै नेवी के बारे मैं मे कुछ कहना चाहता हू – कोचीन और गोआ मे क्या आप उन को बेसिज बनाना चाहते हैं या एअर के सुपुर्द करना चाहते है – यह जो झगड़ा चल रहा है, इस का फैसला होना चाहिए और कोई फंड्स इस के लिये अख्तियार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं इस के बारे मे और ज्यादा नही कहना चाहूंगा

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

हमारे यहां जो आयल-कान्सिल है, इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी एक सही पालिसी रही है। जहां तक अरबों का ताल्लुक है, हम ने उस की पूरी मदद की और ऐसे वक्त में जब कि उन को हमारी मदद की जरूरत थी। यहां पर लोग कहते थे कि हम उनकी मदद किस लिये कर रहे है, वे इजराइल के हक़ में बहुत कुछ कह रहे थे, लेकिन आज वही पालिसी हमारे काम आ रही है और अब स्वेज नहर के खुलने से, जो 5 जून को खुली रही है, उससे हमारा पांच हजारमील का डिस्टेंस घटेगा और इससे ट्रांस्पोर्ट पर भी हमारा खर्चा होता था, उस में जो बचत होगी, उस को हम दूसरे कामों में लगा सकते हैं, मिलिट्री के कामों में लगा सकते है।

हमारी डिफेन्स मे काफी इम्पुवमेंटस हुई हैं — मै उसका वक्त उन का जिक्र नही करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि वक्त बहुत कम है। लेकिन इस वक्त हमारे सामने कुछ प्राबलेम्ज हमारे एक्स-सर्विसमेन की है। मै खास तौर से उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हू, जिन्होंने बहुत पहले सर्विस छोड दी थी। उनको जो पेन्शन मिल रही है, आज की बढ़ती हुई महगाई को देखते हुए वह बहुत कम है। पचास हजार के करीब पर्सोनल हर साल रिलीज होते है जो 35-40 साल की उम्र के लोग होते हैं, उनके लिये हमे कोई रोजगार मुहिया करना चाहिए। मै यह जानता हूं कि इस में सरकार की कुछ प्राबलेम है, लेकिन हमें उनको इस काबिल जरूर बनाना चाहिये, जिस से वे कामधन्धे मे लग सके, कोई न कोई रोजगार चला कर अपना गुजारा कर सके।

फ्लड्स के लिये आर्मी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है — यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मकान बनाने या दूसरे कामों में उनका इस्तेमाल होता है — यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन यहां पर यह भी कहा गया कि उन का इस्तेमाल जनता के खिलाफ़ किया जाता है — यह गलत बात है। इस के लिये पुलिस फोर्स है, अगर कहीं कुछ लोग ला-एण्ड आर्डर को बिगाड़ते हैं तो उस के लिये पुलिस फोर्स है, फौज का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। फौज तो वहां भेजी जाती है जहां बिल्कुल जरूरी हो जाता है। जो लोग अनलाफुल तरीक से दूसरों को मारना चाहते हैं, राएटस करना चाहते है देश को तोडना चाहते है — सब के खिलाफ जब बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है, तभी इनका इस्तेमाल होता है।

यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई है — अलग अलग प्रदेशों के बारे में कहा गया है — मै पंजाब के बारे से कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हुं। आपने 60 परसेन्ट का कोटा फिक्स किया है — आल-क्लासेसज के लिये कीजिये, आप पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान को एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट सूबा बनाये रखना चाहते हैं, तो बनाइए। मै बार्डर स्टेटस है — आप वहां हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं देना चाहते है — मत दिजिये, लेकिन जो मरने के लिये आता है, उस को लेने से क्यों इन्कार करते है, वह आप से कुछ नही मागता है। 1965 की जनवरी में मैं होम मिनिस्टर था, जब मै यहा आया तो लोगों ने यह कहा कि जग तो पंजाब और पाकिस्तान के बीच में हो रही है — क्या अजीब बात है। हमे इस किस्म की बाते कहने से गुरेज करना चाहिये जिस का लोगों पर गलत असर पड़ता हो।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : I am very happy to say that the pay and allowances of the defence service officers have been enhanced by the Government. They are generally happy But the jawan in the Indian defence services is still the most poorly paid government servant in the country. He has not got enough. I would expect the Government to pay attention to increasing further his pay, allowances and pension. He cannot go on strike ; he cannot ask for bonus and overtime allowance. He has to lead a very rigorous life away from home and family.

India is passing through a critical period. Our sea-coast is about 6,000 kilometres long and when we see the various dangers facing us, we feel that the Indian Navy is still not sufficiently strong. *Its* striking air arm is only carrier-based.

The allocation of Rs. 134 crores out of Rs. 2,200 crores for the defence services is a very small amount. I would request the Defence Minister to see that this vast country really has a strong navy as soon as possible. We are without long range strike planes. I would expect that something would be done at the earliest to improve MIG-21 ; if possible, we may bring pressure upon the Soviet Government to give us MIG-23. Without that, so far as the air arm is concerned, whether we admit it or not, we are still weak. I should like to talk about the present recruitment policy of the Government. Nobody would deny that every Indian has the right to get recruited to the Indian Army or Navy or Air Force but certain minimum standards must be maintained. Soldiers are not made overnight. I maintain that a soldier is bred. Heredity, environment, tradition, family and the area make a soldier. The recruitment policy of getting people from all over the country on the basis of male recruitable population is to my mind dangerous. In certain places the standards of physical fitness are set very high. For most of the northern so-called martial castes, the height required is 168 cm. But for certain classes you have reduced it to 162 or even to 159 cm. We want tough, hefty soldiers for our Indian Army if we really want to give a good fight to Pakistan; if there is a conflict again we want to show that India has better soldiers than Pakistan. There should be uniformity in physical standards and representation in the army should not be at the cost of efficiency

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Napoleon Bonaparte was just over 5 feet.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : There are always exceptions as in the case of hill tribes in India. Everbody knows that the Pakistani solider is a first-class soldier ; some of our soliders are just as good. Soldiers die for certain traditions; they have certain characteristics in their blood and we msut not change our policy so suddenly. A trader will be a trader ; I cannot become a trader A man belonging to the soldier family cannot become a businessman. Every body cannot become a good businessman; similarly everybody cannot become a good soldier. It requires a few generations to become a really good soldier as in the case of any trade or profession. I do not agree with those who say that Pakistan does not pose any real threat to India. We have seen in the past that Pakistan had always taken an aggressive attitude. There have been three conflicts. There might be a conflict again. We cannot foreget what General Niazi said on return to Pakistan : "We will return again to take revenge". Pakistan is smarting under the humiliation that it suffered at the hands of our Defence Forces. The Pakistan army is full of fanatic young officers. It will try to rehabilitate its prestige and that has always been Pakistan's policy. They know there is no chance for Pakistan in long drawn out war because of the depth of this vast country and its resources and its vast population. Pakistan always wants to get some advantage in a short war knowing that the world forces would not allow the war to prolong; they will again try it. We must be prepared to meet it.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Piloo Mody does not know....(An Hon. Member.... What war is). I have been a soldier and once a soldier one is always a soldier. We cannot disregard facts and close our eyes on what we have been facing so far. Some people say : India need not worry. It is wedged in between Pakistan and China. The Arab countries are supporting Pakistan with arms and ammunitions ; China is there and the United States is there. India has to depend upon only one friendly country for its arms and ammunitions supply. So, India needs a larger allocation of money towards its defence. 4% or so of our GNP is not enough. We want to spend more. India must have a first class army because defence of the country should get the first priority after food.

A few words about the soldiers' welfare. The soldier still feels he is neglected. I am sorry to say that even now, after 28 years of independence, the soldiers remember the British days when they were better looked after. Now they have to run after a bag of cement or a kilo of sugar when they come home on leave. There are instructions that soldiers' families will be looked after by the civilian officers but even a military officer is not being cared for. He does not get respect if he goes to even a small official of the revenue department. They must ensure that civil authorities have proper respect for soldiers. There are about 50,000 to 60,000 ex-servicemen coming out of the army every year, most of them in the age group 30—33, young and well-trained. They are very honest compared to other people. They must get reservation of posts all over,wherever they

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

can, be accommodated. Certain States have reserved posts for them, but not all States. Our para-military forces like BSF and CRP must have at least 70 to 80 per cent of the posts reserved for ex-servicemen so that they can be rehabilitated.

It is the rehabilitation of the soldier respect and the welfare of his family that is going to increase the efficiency and morale of our fighting forces. Certain areas which have been foremost in supplying recruits, best soldiers and naval officers to the Defence Services are neglected. As an hon. member said, there should be a policy of rewarding the village communities from where certain people have shown exceptional acts of gallantry. For example, Haryana got two Mahavir Chakras out of the total of 8 Mahavir Chakras awarded to the Indian Navy in 1971. Both the winners belonged to my constituency. I am happy to say that. Haryana is a land-locked State, mostly dry, with very small rainfall. These two brave people who fought on the sea were from Rewari constituency, but their villages are still without drinking water. It is a shame for the country. Why could not this Government think of providing roads or drinking water or certain other facilities to the village communitiers that produce brave fighters ?

A few words about corruption creeping into the army. It is a very regrettable thing that people are talking of action being taken against Generals. Two Generals were mentioned in the House. Another General is under inquiry in the Northern Command. There were days before independence when an army officer had such a high sense of honour as a gentleman that if he could not get his mess bills paid in time, he would shoot his brain off. But now there is corruption all over. It is creeping in the army, because it is there in civil life. That is why I must say that the Army must be kept isolated from this corrupt civil life in the country. It must not be used in aid of civil authorities (*Interruptions*). You have another army—these para-military forces which is as big as army itself. Why should Army be used at all to meet the present agitations and for crushing the people's rights ?

One word more and I finish. Sir, there are groups of Army regiments, named after certain classes. There are Sikh, Jat, Rajput and other regiments (*Interruptions*) I am happy that they are continuing, because that gives the soldier something additional, to feel proud of. I would mention the case of the Kumaon regiment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now please close.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I have the honour to belong to it. They have supplied two commander-in-chief in the past, and a third one from that Regiment is soon taking over.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have given you your extra 5 minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : One minute more and I will finish Because it is called Kumaon regiment. people do not know the existence of two classes in it, *viz*. the Kumanese and the Ahirs. We have heard about the brave action of one company in 1962 called the Thernoplac of India. One company of Ahirs belonging to the 13th Kumaon regiment stood against one full division of the Chinese Army to the last man. 114 men laid down their lives and killed 1500 Chinese ; but nobody knows that they belong to another class, forming part of the Kumaon regiment. So, I would suggest that the Defence Minister organises regiments for classes which were left out, for the reason that they fought against the British during 1857. If he would not create a separate Ahir Regiment, let the Kumaon Regiment be renamed Ahir-Kumaon Regiment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Aga.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla) : The hon. Mr. Dandavate saluted the officer of the Army who did not come under the influence of the Chinese. I salute entire army because army has ignored the sermon of JP to disobey. I salute them. Sir, Mr. Kissinger, when he was here, said that the Americans will not enter into any kind of arms race in this sub-continent ; but soon after he left, USA completely forget about it and they lifted the arms embargo for Pakistan; Pakistan is now buying arms, besides China and the U.S.A., from all over the world,. Pakistan is no threat to us ; I can understand it ; I also remember that only 3 years back in the Bangladesh war, one lakh men of their army surrendered themselves to us

They were just taken prisoners. But even then I am concerned about Pakistan's activities because simultaneously the United States has established a base at Diego Garcia ; and very sophisticated type of armaments are going to be kept there. It is a threat for us, who have a long coastline of 3000 miles. It is not a small thing. Diego Garcia and the arms purchases by Pakistan should certainly make us a little more anxious ; and we should make active preparations to face this situation. Pakistan has already got 5 divisions on the the Afghan border. Pakistan is trying to de-stablisize the situation. This destabilization effort in this sub-continent, plus the Diego Garcia threat are to be taken into account. Our oil supplies coming from Persian Gulf can be obstructed by U.S. because of their bases at Masera, Gowder and Makaran. The oil channel to us can be struck at any time. Therefore, the Diege Garcia base is threatening us and threatening our long coast line of 3,000 miles. So, the time has come when we should enter into consultation with our trusted friend, the Soviet Union, and take such steps which will protect our newly-won freedom. It is only 25 years since we have achieved our freedom and we have to preserve that from such powers which want to create trouble for us and that are neocolonist.

Now look at Indo-China. What did they do there ? Look at the Middle East They want to create only local conflicts. They do not want a big war, a global war. As my friend, Shri Darbara Singh said just now, they do not want to get finished in the process. Out of the 30,000 nuclear weapons which the United States has, about 15,000 are in Asia. They are certainly not going to use them. So, they will only encourage local conflicts, and we are within the danger zone also because of our long coast line.

I would also like to emphasize in this context that since South Africa is becoming nuclear, it is a threat to the Indian Ocean area and a threat to the Indian Ocean is a threat to us because of the oil supply through the Indian Ocean. Therefore, I would say that we should take such steps as would enable us to have a system of security in Asia, because it is Asia which is the target of the United States. I, therefore, suggest that the Government should give thought to collective security. With these words, I support the demands.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am intervening in this debate only for the purpose of sharing my concern with the members and the country at large about the manner in which we have bean going about our shopping all around the world for our armaments. We just heard two worthy speakers of the Congress Party giving us an inclination how to decide who are our friends, who are our enemies, what we should do with our friends and what we should do with our enemies, incidentally also suggesting that we should slowly ease our way into the orbit of our friends'. Therefore, I thought it was imparative that we should evaluate, some of us at least, what our friends have been doing to the shopping that goes on round the world.

We have been, there is no secret about it, roaning round the world, especially since the last war with Pakistan, shopping round the world. Sir, you will recall, it was with Sweden that we had arranged to buy some krestya submarines. When it was at the closing stage, almost finished, our 'friends' persuaded us that they could supply some equipment' better equipment, from their own sources.

In France we had gone shopping for Mirages. A top air force delegation had gone to purchase 20 Mirages from France. The deal was almost closed and we were going to fly-in our order, to take delivery. Somebody around here——I do not know where they come from—stopped us, the deal was cancelled and we were promised that we would be given MIG-23s, instead of Mirages. we called off the deal with France and waited, and in fact we are still waiting ; and this was some two or three years ago, After months of waiting, we were finally told that the supply would not be made of MIG-23 but an improved version of MIG-21 because it would be better all the way round and, in any case, we would be able to manufacture it later on in our own country, The Russians are very clever. They know exactly that will touch us. As soon as they say that they are giving us something which we will be able to manufacture in the country before long, we will immediately fall a prey to it, or we will use it as an excuse for doing the wrong thing, instead of doing the right thing.

By this time, the Air Force brass was thoroughly fed up and went back to France. for the Mirages, "Sorry" said

[Shri Piloo Mody]

France, They said that production is booked for the next four years, In the first instance, the Mirage was available off the shelf because these Mirages had been produced for Isreal, but because of the arms embargo that France had placed on Isreal, they were going to be sold, But then we were not prepared to buy, When we want back to them again, we were told that we have to wait for four years, because they have already sold these Mirages.

The delegation when moved on to England to negotiate for the Jaguar aircraft, which was being offered on very favourable terms. Again, the Russian got wind of the deal, again they promised the MIG-23, again we fell for their line and once again the MIG-23 never materialised.

Then the Russians pleaded genuine difficulties because of the Arab Israeli war and asked us to be patient. We felt that they would not be in a position to supply arms to us until this is over. So, we had to wait till the war was over When after the war we demanded from the Russians the same weapons that they had supplied to the Arabs and Syrians, specially the SAM 6 missiles, the MIG-23, some naval craft and maritime reconnaissance aircraft, which incidentally the Russians had been promising us, instead of the Nimrod aircraft being negotiated with the British, the Russians said that they would fulfil our demands after the Middle Eastsituation stabilsed.

Even after the Middle East situation had stabilised no supplies were forth coming in 1974. Learning of the heavy Pakistan rearmament programme. which incidentally is one of the election weapon of the Congress Party—the way they have been taking of the lifting of the arms embago, which has been lifted for both India and Pakistan but which they keep referring to as "arm aid to Pakistan"—this shows how their mind is functioning. This is the main weapon in the Congress armoury for the forth coming elections. Because Pakistan is arming itself, we again went to France for similar stores, including the Groetale missile which is better than SAM 6, I am told, The then Defence Minister, Shri Jagjeevan Ram, went to the Soviet Union in July 1974 with his shopping list and his visit was followed by that of the defence Secretary, Shri Govind Narain We were in fact still shopping all ove. the world when the top-brass delegation of Marshal Grechko with all the Generals and all the medals in the world descended on India. It is the most heavy-weighted, the most highly medalised, delegation that has ever left Soviet soil, let alone arrived on Indian soil. The Grechko team armed with their own world-wide intelligence reports threw South Block into a panic telling us how much India was in danger, telling us about all that was going on around us and how we had to be careful, They were, in fact. so much concerned about our interests that they agreed to supply us all the hardware we wanted.

The Russians are touchy about their equipment. There were only a few minor conditions attached because the Russian were very touchy about their equipment after what the Egyptians did in the Arab-Israel war, So, they suggested that we must have Russian exports, They are touchy about their equipment, particularly if it should not prove a match for other Western equipment because it will be very bad for their sales. If their equipment did notstand u to the keen competition from the rest of the world, it would be bad for the Russians. The Russian economy's main prop in export trade is the sale of arms To "protect the reputation" of their preciousa arms which our "unsophisticated" jawans may not be able to handle properly, they insisted that be accept Russian instructors on the Egyptian level. Egypt with an army of one-third of our size had 22,000 Russian exprets and instructors I suppose. in India, that figure would go beyond 60,000. I remember the experts Americans had sent to Vietnam some 20 years ago. They were only 22,000 advisers or experts— — you call it what you may. We know with what disastious consequences.

It is in order to train our people and to handle the equipment that we are now threatened with something like 60,000 or more experts from the Soviet Union. I do not know. They also agreed to supply immediately, as a palliative. six Corvettes, one submarine and some maritime reconnaissance aircraft which might on its way.

I do not mind what the Government is doing and, particularly, in matters of defence. I think, these decisions should be left to the Government because they know more about it than most Members there will be able to know. But I want they to inform the public, not hide behind some vague notions of security. What is happening in India is very well known to everybody else in the world except Indians. It is more known to everybody else outside the House than it is known to Members of Parliament. I do not know why this cloak should be put over security, should be put over defence, in the name of national interest. It creates a completely wrong opinion. If I say something which is true. I am sure, there is nobody else in the world who does not know about it. If I say something which is not true, then you should be thankful to me for having misled the world.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : If this is your crierion, I must say that today, you have admirably succeeded in misleading the world.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have done your job and I have done mine. His job is to mislead the House and my job is to inform the country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mislead the world.

SHRI PILLO MODY : How can we, with 60,000 Russian instructors on our soil, maintain our posture of non-alignment ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir. I would not like to enter into arguments at this stage. But I would like to say that this information the hon. Member is giving is totally incorrect. There was no suggestion of experts, much less of a figure that he is mentioning. I do not know from where he has got this information. This creates an absolutely wrong impression in the cuontry and abroad.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : You mean, there was no suggestion about Russian military advisers.

15.00 Hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is absolutely no suggestion of military advisers.

SHRI PILLO MOOY : I am glad 'the Minister has taken two opportunities to deny it and when the time comes for him to reply to the debate, he can deny it again.

Further, they offered to supply a large part of this equipment free of cost provided we join an Asian Security Pact (Let me be fair to the Hon'ble Sardarji.

I may say that the South Block has not yet made up its mind whether it should or should not accept the large number of Russian instructors. and nobody has made up his mind about the Asian Security Pact proposition. Therefore. I would like him to differentiate, when he replies, between what was said and that he doesn't want us to know, what is the curent thinking of the Government and what will finally be agreed to These are three different things.

It was Mr. Grechko who first mooted the idea of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty in 1969 and the Treaty was finally signed in August 1971. Incidentally, our Hon'ble Minister, who was Foreign Minister at that time, did not even know that we were going to sign this Treaty— I made that clear on the last occasion,— and, possibly, what was discussed with Grechko either.

Meanwhile the Soviets have demanded a Russian naval base in India, either in Vizag or Andaman/Nicobar. This is also something which they cannot probable decide on because they are much too afraid of public opinion or smething like that However, is it true, Mr. Minister, that India is likely to use its good officet to try and secure for the Russians the now abandoned Maldives base which the British are giving up ? You might throw some light on that also.

A Member of my Party exposed the U.N. map of the Indian Ocean which gave various configurations of the various super powers and smaller powers in the Indian Ocean. I hope the Hon'ble Minister hasstudied that may also, That perhaps explains Mrs, Indira Gandhi's constant but imaginary threat of agression from the sea. This is perhaps the second weapon of the Congress Party—saying that there may be an attack from the sea and making it an excuse for giving the Soviet a base, I think this is rather a little

[Shri Piloo Modi]

too delicate for me to be able to say positively, Or she is probably trying to find some justification for succumbing to the Soviet demand which she is in no position to reject outright, In return for all this "friendship" and help and to sweeten the package, half a dozen Corvettes and a submarine are already on their way to India—for which we are thankful to them.

Now, I would only like the Hon' ble Minister, in his reply, to assure the House of several things :—

(a) Will there or will there not be any instructors along with the arms that are supplied by the Soviet Union ? That is the first point I want to know.

(b) Will we or will be not accede to their demand for on Asian Security Pact ? That is my second question.

Thirdly, will be or will we not grant the a base in India, Vizag or Andaman or Nicobar ? And, fourthly, or rather 3(b), are they or are they not using their good offices regarding the base in the Maladives If the hon. Minister restricts himslef to giving me answers to these four questions, I will be satisfied.

Finally, I would like to say only by way of a warning, that we have the whole market all around the world from which we can now purhase arms because we are purchasing them with money , therefore, you have access to all the sophaistiticated arms in the world, But when you do purhase the sophisticated arm, I think, you will have trouble if you have foreign exports stationed here to handle them.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरिके से महात्मा गाधी ने हमारे देश को आजाद करवाया था, उस वक्त हम यह ख्याल करते थे। कि हमको अपने भारतवर्ष की रक्षा करने का कोई खास इंतजाम नहीं करना पड़ेगा, क्योकि हमने जो आजादी हासिल की है वह अहिसा पार्टी-सत्य के आधार पर की है। लेकिन जब और राज हुआ, उस वक्त देश में इधर-उधर काफी खूनखराबी हुई। उसके बाद ही पाकिस्तान ने हमला कर दिया। तो हमारा जो यह ख्याल था, वह बिल्कुल गलत साबित हुआ। देश का बटवारा हुआ और पाकिस्तान अस्तित्व में आया। यह दो नेशन थियोरी के आधार पर हुआ और यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं हुआ।

जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है तब से 5,6 लड़ाई हो चुकी हैं और हमारे मुल्क की जो तरक्की है, प्लान है, उसमें काफी बाधा पड़ती रही है।

पहले चाइना हमारा दोस्त बनता था। 1956 में चाऊ-एन-लाई का हमने आगरा में स्वागत किया था, हिन्दी- चीनी भाई-भाई का नारा लगाया था। उसी चाइना ने सन 1962 में हमारे देश पर आक्रमण ये किया। उसी दौरान तिब्बेट पर हम जो देशों के बिच मे बफर स्टेट था, चीन ने अधिकार कर लिया और हमने उसका विरोंध नही किया। यह हमारी एक भूल हुई।

अब अमरीका और चाइना, दोनो पाकिस्तान को उकसा रहे है कि हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जिहाद करो। ऐसी सूरत में जरूरी है का हमको अपनी डिफैन्स का पूरा ख्याल करना चाहिये। हम अपनी डिफैन्स पर 2200 करोड रूपये से ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे है। यह मसला बहुत अहम है, हम को इस तरफ काफी ध्यान देना चाहये ताकि हमे अपने देश की हिफाजत कर सकें।

हमारा जो कंटोनमेंट एक्ट है, वह 1924 का बना हुआ है। जब से मै पार्लियामेंट मे आया हूं, मैं शुरु से कोशीश कर रहा हू कि इस ऐक्ट का सुधार हो और ठिक एक्ट बने। लेकिन हमेशा यहि कहा गया कि हम इसको कर रहे है और करेंगे। सन 1952 मे भी और अभी सन् 1970 मे भी इसके बारे मे विचार हुआ। इसको देखने और इसमें सुधार करने के लिए राज्य-सभा मे एक समिति मुकर्रर की गई। लेकिन अभी तक पुराना एक्ट ही कुछ अमैंडमैंट्स के साथ चल रहा है, नया नहीं बना है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब

से चाहूंगा कि यह एक्ट जल्द से जल्द सामने आना चाहिये क्योंकि आज करिब 27,28 वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन यह एक्ट नया नही बन पाया है ।

साथ ही साथ जो लैंड पालिसी है, उससे लोग काफी परेशान हैं । जो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने बाते नही की, वह हमने देखते है कि हमारी डिफन्स मिनिस्ट्री वह काम कर रही है । उसने ऐसा तरिका निकला है कि तमाम बगले हासिल किये जाए और वहां बसे हुए लोगों को निकाला जाए । लेकिन हमे खुशी है कि हमारा छावनी निवासियां का एक डेपुटेशन प्रधानमंत्री से पार साल मिला था और उनके सामने सारी बातें रखो । उन्होने कहा कि हम ईस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ओर कोशिश करेगे । इसके परिणामस्वरूप मार्च, 75 तक के लिये यह मामला स्थगित्त कर दिया गया । इस सबंध मे हमने कांफरेंस भी की थी । पिछले महिने उसमे लैंड पालिसी का सवाल रखा था और कहा था कि बगलों के रिजम्पशन से लोगो को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है । उस कांफरेंस मे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री स्वर्ण सिंह और अन्य मंत्री भी आये थे । हमने कहा था कि कंटोंमेंज एक्ट मे काफी सुधार होना चाहिए उसमे इलक्टेड मेम्बर कम है और आफिशियल मेम्बर ज्यादा है । यह आवश्यक कि उसमे चुने हुए मेम्बरों की मेजोरिटी होनी चाहिये । म्यूनिसिपालीटीज और कार्पोरेशन के माफिक कंटोनमेंट एक्ट बनना चाहिए । मै आशा करता हू कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस सैशन मे नही तो, आईन्दा सैशन मे इसी लोक-सभा की टर्म मे इस एक्ट को जरूर पास करा लेंगे ।

हम देखते है कि डिफ़ेंस के विभिन्न विभागो मे काफ़ी रुपया अनावश्यक रूप से खर्च हों रहा है । उदाहरण के लिए मै सी० ओ० डी० आगरा के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि पहले वहा बहुत करप्शन होता था । आज से चन्द बरस पहले वहां लगभग 12,15 लाख रुपया कर्मचारियों के दफ्तवार पर खर्च होता था । नये कमांडेंट ने आकर इस सम्बन्ध में कोशीश की और वह खर्च घट कर लगभग एक लाख रुपये तक रह गया है और कर्मचारि सुचारु रूप से सेवा कर रहे है ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस तरह पी० एंड टी० विभाग मे कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा के लिए डिसपेंसरिया खुली हुई है, उसी तरह सी० ओ० डी० आदि मिलिटरी विभागों में भी डिसपेंसरिया खोली जायें, ताकि लोग झूठ बिल बना कर जो लाखो रुपये वसूल कर लेते है, उस को रोका जा सके । इसी तरह चिल्ड्रन्स एजूकेशन और हाऊस रेंट के बारे में भी बहुत गलत काम होते हैं और लोग काफी रुपया ले लेने है । इस से हमारा काफ़ी रुपया वैस्ट होता है ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे जितने भी पंद्रह बीस सी० ओ० डी० आदि कारखाने है, मिनिस्टर साहब उन का अवलोकन किया करें ताकि वे देख सके कि क्या हमारे ये कारखाने सुचारु रूप से काम कर रहे है या नही । उन पर करोड़ो रुपये खर्च होते है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उस रुपये का अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो । यह देखा गया कि कि अगर सी० ओ० डी० या अन्य कारखाने का कमांडेंट अच्छा होता है, तो वहां ठीक काम होता है, और अगर कमांडेंट ढीला होता है, तो वहा काम भी ठीक ढ़ंग से नहीं होता है ।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हुं कि कैन्टूनमेंट एक्ट को इसी लोक सभा की टर्म मे संशोधित करना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों की परेशानी और चिन्ता कम हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हुं ।

श्री भारत सिह चौहान (धार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज डिफेंस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मुझे पुरानी बात याद आती है । आजादी के बाद हम किस तरह से अपने देश को डिफ़ेंड कर सकेंगे, डा० भगवानदास ने इस की एक कल्पना की थी । परन्तु उन के सुझाव और उन के स्वप्न पूरे नही हो पाये ।

हम केवल अपनी स्थल सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना पर एक बड़ी राशि खर्च कर ही अपने विशाल देश की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध मे संतुष्ट नही हो सकते है । इस मे कोई शक नही है कि हमारे बजट मे एक बहुत बड़ी राशि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर खर्च करने के लिए रखी गई है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध मे सुव्यवस्था की बहुत कमी महसूस होती है । जब हम अपनी सेनाओं को विदेशो की सैनिक तैयारियो के संदर्भ में देखते हैं, तो मालूम होता है कि हम आधुनिकीकरण मे बहुत पीछे हैं । आधुनिकीकरण के सम्बन्ध मे हम अब भी विदेशों पर निर्भर करते है । जैसा कि कुछ पूर्व-वक्ताओ ने कहा है, हम बहुत दिनों से आशा कर रहे है कि मिग वायुयानो सबध मे हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगे । लेकिन आज भी उन के कई कल-पुर्जे हमें विदेशों से ही मंगाने पड़ते है । हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था में यह बहुत बडी कमी है । जिस तरह दूसरे देश विज्ञान के जरिये अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं का आधुनिकीकरण कर रहे है, और हर तरह से अपनी रक्षा के लिए सक्षम हैं, उस को देख कर हम महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी नीति और कार्य-पद्धति में कही न कही कोई बड़ी कमी है ।

हमें इस बात का भी पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अपनी देश की रक्षा के हेतु हम तीन हजार मील लम्बे अपने समुद्र-तट की उचित सुरक्षा रक्षा करें । अगर हम पिछले 27 सालों के अपने कार्यों का स्टाक टैकिंग क तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा पूरी तरह नहीं कर पाये, और अभी तक जो भी युद्ध हुए हैं, उन में हम ने कुछ न कुछ खोया ही है । हमारी यह जो कल्पना थी कि आजादी के बाद हम एक बहुत समृद्धशाली देश बन जायेंगे, और रक्षा के मामले में भी हम बहुत बलवान हो जायेंगे, वह कल्पना भी साकार नही हो पाई है ।

जब कोई वार होती है, तो उस समय तो हम यह विचार करते हैं कि देश के लिए की रक्षा के लिए हमे अमुक अमुक कदम उठाने चाहिए, परन्तु बाद मे इस तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नही दया जाता है । मुझे याद है कि जब चाइना ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया था, तो नेहरूज ने यह कल्पना की थी कि किस तरह से जनत के सहयोग से देश की सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था क मजबूत बनाया जाये.। उन्होंने यह आहवा किया था कि हर एक प्रान्त मे नौजवानो क प्रारम्भिक मिलीटरी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये ताकि हर एक प्रान्त मे कम से कम पांच ला नवयुवक हमेशा देश की रक्षा के लिए तैया रहें, और हर एक गाव मे दलपति और उप दलपति नियुक्त किये जायें । लेकिन चाइन का युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद सरकार औ डिफ़ेंस मंत्रालय ने इस योजनाकों कार्यान्वित करने की और कोई ध्यान नही दिया । उस समय वे ट्रन्ड युवक एक रैली मे भाग लेने के लिए दिल्ली आये थे, उन का एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था और उन को पदक दिये गये थे ।

मै मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सुरक्षा को दष्टि मे रखते हुए जो भी योजनाये बनाई जाये, उन को पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि संकट के समय कोई कल्पना की जाये, कोई योजना बनाई जाय, और बाद मे उस को भुला दिया जाय । चाइना के युद्ध के समय हम ने जो योजना बनाई थी, उस को पूरा नहीं किया गया । इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि जब देश पर फिर संकट आता है, तब भी हम वही रहते हैं और हमें फिर क्षति उठानी पड़ती हैं ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी हमें बहुत बड़ा खतरा है, समु

से भी खतरा है और स्थल से भी खतरा है। इस को भूला नहीं जा सकता। क्या मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि आर्मी पर इतने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी हमें ने कुछ खोया नहीं है ? जो हम ने खोया है उस को प्राप्त करने में हम असमर्थ हैं। तो कहीं न कहीं तो हमारी त्रुटि है कहीं न कहीं हमारी कमी है। उस को हमें पूरा करना होगा और वह हमें करना चाहिए।

आज भी पाकिस्तान का रवया शत्रुतापूर्ण है इस में कोई दो राय नही हो सकती। इसलिए हमें अपने परमाणु बम के बारे मे हमेशा तैयारी रखनी चाहिए और हम परमाणु बम बना कर बतला दें कि कोई हमें आंख उठा कर न देखे। इस के अलावा राडार के बारे में जो टेकनिकल बातें हैं उस के लिए भी हम अभी बिलकुल दूसरों पर निर्भर है। ट्रेनिंग के लिए दूसरे देशों सें जाते हैं। वहां सें सीख कर आते हैं तब राडार की स्थापना यहां पर हो पाती है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। राडार एक इतनी बड़ी चीज है आज के युग में कि राडार हमारा अच्छा नहीं होगा तो हम कभी भी अपने देश की रक्षा नही कर सकते। मंत्री महोदय बतलाएं कि क्या राडार सें हम आत्मनिर्भर हो गए हैं ? अभी तक बिलकुल हम दूसरों पर इस बारे सें निर्भर है। इस कमी को आप पूरा करें।

इसी तरह सें सेनाओं के बारे में जो अन्दरूनी इंतजाम है पदोन्नति के बारे में उस में भी एक बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है। इस तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। पिछले वक्त में भी ध्यान दिलाया गया था कि कोई ऐसी कमेटी होनी चाहिए जिस के जरिए उन की जो शिकायतें हों उन की निष्पक्षता से जांच कर के उन की मांगों को पूरा किया जा सके। लेकिन उस वक्त भी यह बात ठुकरा गई थी और कहा गया था कि इस तरह की कोटी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। किन्तु असंतोष बढ़ता जाता है। यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि उन को न्याय मिले और उन की जितनी शिकायतें हैं उन का ठीक तरह से निराकरण हो। जहां तक उन के वेतन और सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है इसी तरह की कोई कमेटी अगर ठीक से स्थापित हो तो उसके जरिए उन की इस तरह की मांगों पर भी विचार हो सकता है और उन की शिकायतें दूर की जा सकती है।

मुझे सौभाग्य मिला था अरूणाचल और मेघालय जाने का। इस तरफ देश में ऐसा एक ट्राइबल सिपाही या सैनिक है कि अगर उस का ठीक तरह से उपयोग फौज में भर्ती कर के करें तो अच्छी एक बहुत बड़ी रक्षा पंक्ति बन सकती है। ऐसे नेचुरल सिपाही हैं वह, उन के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च करने की या ट्रेनिंग देने की आवश्यकता नही है। केवल आप के दिलों में यह भावना होनी चाहिए कि अगर उन को उपयोग सेना में किया जाय तो बडे से बड़े आप के रक्षक वह बन सकते है। यह बात ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है और उन पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वह अरुणाचल और मेघालय हमारे बोर्डर पर हैं। ऐसें ही लद्दाख सें मुझे जाने का सौभाग्य तो नही मिला लेकिन लद्दाख के बारे में और और राज्यों के बारे मे भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि वहां के रहने वाले भी बड़े अच्छे सिपाही और सैनिक बन सकते हैं। उन का उपयोग आप सेना में कर सकते हैं और उन के द्वारा हमारे बार्डर की रक्षा अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है। हम को उस के लिए कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहां होगी। केवल हमे थोड़ा सा उन के ऊपर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

आज भी अपनी सेना में ट्रेडीशनल नाम रखे हुए है। उसको आप एकदम से हटा भी नहीं सकते हैं और न एकदम हटाने की आवश्यकता है। एक ट्रेडीशन हजारों वर्षों से बना हुआ है। देश की रक्षा के लिए हमें उस का पुरा उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

अंडमान का जिक्र आया । अंडमान भी मैं पिछले साल गया था । दर असल में अंडमान की सुरक्षा पंक्ति को अगर सुदृढ़ बनाएं तो हमारा उधर का जो तट है और वह जो तीन साढ़े तीन सौ टापू हैं बड़ी अच्छी तरह से सेना की दृष्टि से उन की तरक्की की जा सकती है । वहां के जो निकोबारी लोग हैं वह इतने अच्छे सनिक है और इतने दृष्ट पुष्ट हैं कि उन के द्वारा आप का पूरा समुद्री तट और हिन्दुस्तान का पूर्वी अंचल बड़ा सुरक्षित रह सकता है । उन का उपयोग हमें अच्छी तरह से करना चाहिए । इन बातों पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें, जो भारत के कुदरती आदिवासी सैनिक हैं उन का ठीक से उपयोग करें तो उस से हमारी एक बड़ी रक्षा पंक्ति तैयार हो सकती है । जहां हमारा इतना बड़ा बजट खर्च होता है वहां उस में एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जाय जिस से कि उन का पूरा उपयोग हो । उस से रक्षा के साथ साथ उन के जीवन स्तर में भी एक मोड़ आ सकता है यदि रक्षा मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान दें ।

SHRI SANGLIANA (Mizoram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a vast country with extensive coastlines and land borders to guard and defend, our defence needs and expenditure cannot but be considerable, even though these are reduced to the barest minimum by the fact that as a nation we follow a policy of non-alignment and are interested only in keeping intact that which is ours and we have no aggressive design on any country. That we want to live in peace with all our neighbours and are desirous of keeping and maintaining peace with them consistent with our self-respect and sense of justice has been I feel, patent in all that we do.

Our jawans of all the three branches acquitted themselves well in the Bangladesh war with Pakistan, and they have shown that the faith and trust reposed in them by the nation was not misplaced. It is not only in facing external aggressions that the armed forces have their use. In fact, reference has already been made to the number of occasions in which they have come in useful to serve the needs of the nation in other things as well.

We know that much of our international boundaries lies within tribal areas especially in the north-eastern region. Therefore, the troops on whom devolves the task of defending or guarding the borders have naturally very frequent contact with the tribal communities. Unfortunately, the relation that exists between the members of the armed forces who are stationed in such places and the people of the areas has not always been as good as it could be desired to be. The reason for this, in my opinion, lies in the fact that ignorance exists on both sides about each other's mode of life and attitude.

The Armed Forces somehow fail to give the impression to the tribal people that they are there for their protection and their very presence is therefore sometimes presented because they fail to establish an atmosphere of cordiality. But we cannot blame the Armed Forces for this. The fault lies on both sides and the position will change and improve if at least all the officers, if not all the jawans in the unit can be given some special training or at least some briefing to make them see the need and importance of winning the confidence of the tribals in whose midst and areas they serve. It should be also remembered that much of the disaffection among the eastern tribal communities today is born out of their experience during their contacts with non-tribals who, unfortunately again, continue to regard the tribals with whom they come in contact as hardly Indians, and more unfortunately still they take no pains to conceal that they do so. The result is that this cuts the tribal's sensitiveness to the quick and he either withdraws himself into his shell or is driven to display an attitude of I could not care less. Thus the two are estranged. If this estrangement spreads it cannot but weaken the defence awareness in the country which I am sure money or better equipment or weapon alone cannot completely build up.

Unfortunately some Nagas and Mizos are still continuing their hostile activities today. But here again I should like to stress with all the force I am capable of that it should be remembered that by far the major sections of the Nagas and Mizos are only too willing to help in bringing such activities to an early and effective end and that therefore an attitude of suspicion shown towards the Naga and Mizo masses as whole can only harm the cause of emotional integration which is so necessary today. What we want is a feeling of belonging, an atmosphere in which one could fully and unreservedly identify oneself as an Indian, not in any way different and discriminated against as an outsider or as an alien. This is the supreme need among the tribals who are anxious to show their loyalty just as much as anyone else. Here the Defence Ministry can, I feel, lead the way by stepping up the recruitment of our young people, young loyal Mizos and Nagas and also young people from other border tribes into the various branches of the Defence Services. The more jawans there are in the Defence Forces from the tribal communities, the more quickly I feel will national integration be promoted. I should also suggest that promotions may also be liberalised in the case of officers from tribal and other backward groups to give encouragement to our young people to join our armed forces in increasing numbers. So far I think we have not had any officers from the tribal communities above the rank of Brigadiers. A feeling has gone amongst them that it is a case of "thus far shall thou go and no further" as far as promotions to tribal officers are concerned. Therefore, I hope this will be remedied without much further delay.

We do need a good network of roads in the border areas. I think if these are to be constructed quickly, they can be best entrusted to the Border Roads Task Force.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have exhausted the time allotted, but I have been requested to stretch it a little more I can accommodate only four more members, but they should not take more than 5 minutes each. Mr. Gowder.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER** (Nilgiris) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would particularly refer to the question of paying compensation for the land acquired from the common people for defence purposes.

In Wellingdon, which is a part of my constituency, we have the Defence Services Staff College and also the Madras Regimental Centre. For establishing these two Defence set-ups in Wellingdon, the British Government acquired 2000 acres of agricultural land from tribal people of this area on 100-years lease. The lease charges fixed for a year were a paltry sum of Rs. 165 for this area. These tribal people, whose livelihood was taken away by the acquisition of their agricultural land, were getting Rs. 165 per year. More than 7 years ago, the lease period expired and after the expiry of this lease period they were denied even this Rs. 165 per year.

These unfortunate innocent tribal people are running from pillar to post to get adequate compensation from the Government for their land. They have been representing their case to the Government. As their representative in this House, I have also raised this issue on many occasions. But all these efforts have not yielded so far any results.

In sheer frustration, these people approached the Court also. At that time, the then Collector of Nilgiris, Shri H. M. Singh, appealed to them to withdraw their case on the assurance that he would help them in getting Rs. 10 lakhs as compensation for their land. These guileless tribal people withdrew their case from the Court. After that, the Collector was transferred and nothing has been done in the matter of giving them some compensation.

Sir, these tribal people are poor people and they cannot afford to come to Delhi for pleading their cause with the high ups in the Government. In the hill areas there are not many alternatives of avenues of employment for these people. It will be foolhardy for me to suggest their land must be returned to them because on this land there are two very important Defence installations. The only appeal that I can make to the hon. Defence Minister is that these tribal people should be given compensation immediately for their land which had been acquired a century ago.

Sir, you know that the Central Government have paid huge amounts of compensation to many people—a compensation of Rs. 60 lakhs for acquiring Birla House in Delhi, compensation to the former Princes and Maharajas while abolishing their privy purses, compensation

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

to the former coal-mine owners at the time of nationalisation and to many others. I honestly feel that the Government have not done justice to these tribal people in Wellingdon whose land had been taken away for defence purposes.

I appeal to the hon. Defence Minister that he should give a categorical assurance in his reply to the Debate that these people in Wellingdon would be given adequate compensation forthwith.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) : Sir, there is no example in the world in comparison to our Indian armed forces, which were also appreciated by the British regime during the last two world wars; and the Indian armed forces have shown their mettle during the Chinese aggression in 1962 and during the aggression by Pakistan during 1965 and 1971 when Bangladesh was liberated. The morale of our army, navy and air force is high and we should not hesitate to grant the demands of the Defence Ministry even if it is a little bit on the higher side. Members who ask for making reductions in the demands are not doing justice to the Armed Forces who fight and sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country. Sir, we must have our own, strong indigenous base of Defence Production ; and we should not depend on any foreign country. I am glad our Government is adhering to the policy of self-reliance. The indigenous manufacture of sophisticated equipment has been progressing very well ; and to-day, we are not behind any country in the world in this respect. Sir, the age of retirement or release of the armed forces, especially for those working in the Army and the Navy should be increased from 30 to 40 years because the nature of work in these services is quite different from that in the Air Force. Moreover, all the high officials retire at the age of 58 or 60. And there are many other ways and means to keep the armed forces young. Sir, I am glad that there is no relaxation in the defence-preparedness; but it must be borne in mind that Pakistan has replenished her losses and has made significant additions to her pre-1971 level of strength; and it is trying to bring up the Kashmir issue, to justify another conflict, in spite of the Simla Agreement which is very clear in every respect. Mr. Bhutto should be warned not to repeat the 1971-type of aggression ; and that otherwise, no land would be returned to them on the next occasion ; and their POWs may have to be buried in the Indian soil. No doubt, lifting of embargo by the U.S.A. has encouraged Mr. Bhutto, but war is war and Mr. Bhutto must understand this very clearly. The anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan and China, and posting of huge armed forces at Indian borders by these countries betray their evil designs and intentions against us. Now, Sir, the most important point I want to raise here is about the corruption in the Armed Forces, such as a Squadron Leader of the Indian Air Force supplying secret information to the Russian Embassy official for a bottle of brandy. Strong action should be taken against such officers; and the Government of USSR should also be told that the officers of their embassy in India should not indulge in such corrupt practices. Now, Sir, I congratulate the Defence Minister for the establishment of the rocket and missile manufacturing plant at Bhandara near Nagpur, with Yugoslavian collaboration. Sir, coming to the problems of the armed forces, I am in total agreement with the former Air Chief Marshal, Mr. P. C. Lal who, while delivering this year's National Security lecture here has said that the post of the Chief of Staff was unsuited under Indian conditions for reasons that have been given by him. The Defence Minister should consider Mr. Lal's proposal from the points of view of national interest and of administration. Sir, the recruitment of Sikhs in the Armed Forces, which has come down from 15% to 2%, should be increased, keeping in view the sacrifices of the Sikhs for the sake of the country in the past. My last point is with regard to the research and development organization. We should have more training institutes of science in the northern as well as eastern parts of our country, because the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore is not sufficient for training programmes in engineering course relating to rocketry and missiles. With these suggestions, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence 1975-76.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय स्वर्ण सिंह ने जमशेदपुर में एक बड़ा अच्छा भाषण दिया जिस में उन्होंने दो बातों पर जोर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि कोई [illegible] पर आमादा हो तो सिवाय लड़ाई के हमारे पास और क्या

खतरा है। भारत के किसी इन्सान पर अगर एक इल्जाम लगाया गया तो उस का मुंहतोड़ उत्तर दिया जायगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि भारत की सेनाओं द्वारा लडने के बाद अगर फिर भी भुट्टो साहब कुछ बोलते है तो इस का मतलब यह होता है कि हमारी कुछ न कुछ कमजोरी है। अगर हम लोग इतने मजबूत हो जाते है कि विदेशी ताकतें हमारा मुकाबला करने के पहले ही लड़ाई के मैदान में न आयें तो इस बारे मे हम को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। एक दफ़ा माननीय जगजीवन राम ने कहा था :

> "We are constantly reviewing the needs of the defence forces. All that is required to be done is being done with the resources available."

यह भी ठीक बात नही है। जब भारत की इज्जत को बचाना ही है तो अपनी पूरी ताकत काम मे लाइये। हमारे में ज्यादा ताकत है लेकिन इतना होने के बाद भी अगर भुट्टो साहब की कुछ कहने की हिम्मत पडती है, या अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार देता है, या अरब मुल्को के लोग पाकिस्तान को मदद देते है, ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है इस पर हमे ध्यान से सोचना चाहिए। हमें सोचना चाहिए कि कहां हमारी कमजोरी है। मैंने एक आर्टिकल देखा है :

> "Lack of appreciation of maritime strategy by Parliamentarians and high Government circles and appreciation of the fact that we are indeed a maritime nation is the greatest inhibiting factor in the development of the Navy into a viable force capable of meeting the growing threats of the forces surrounding us. In most of the maritime countries, the Navy usually gets about one-third of the defence budget. In India the Navy's share of the national budget of 1974-75 was hardly 6.3 per cent."

तो एक तरफ़ तो आप भारत के अंदर इस प्रकार मजबूती का भाषण देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ खुद आर्टिकल्स में लिखते हैं कि हमारी फ़ौजी में कमी है। एक आर्टिकल श्री वी० शंकर, रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० ने लिखा था जो इस प्रकार है :

> "Our armoured strength should be raised to attain superiority over Pakistan. The hitting power of our armour should be increased by upgrading our existing armoured equipment Similarly, our infantry mobility should be enhanced by investing a large amount in it."

He then goes on to say :

> "The indisputable imperative of our defence against Pakistan's surprise moves is to close the obvious gaps in our defence. To stop or postpone these measures on the off-chance that the threat might not materialise would be tantamount to playing with the country's security".

Again he has given his prognostication that the thief of the army is complacency and the perpetration of the brigandage on security which takes a heavy toll of the country's honour and prestige.

बारबार भुट्टो साहब या पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों कि बोलने की हिम्मत कैसे होती है जब कि हमारी फ़ौज ज्यादा है, हम खर्चा ज्यादा करना चाहते है ? स्पष्ट है कि कहीं न कहा कमजोरी है जिस को हमे दूर करना चाहिए। एन० सी० सी० में 6 लाख लड़के ट्रैनिंग पा रहे है, और मुझे दुख है कि एक राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर मूल्यांकन समिति की सिफारिशें 24 जनवरी 1974 को हुई लेकिन उस की सिफारिशों को अभी तक इम्प्लीमेंट नही किया गया। ऐसा क्यों ?

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

आप ने एक बात कही थी कि खड़ी हुई फ़ौज के पीछे देश की हिम्मत, एकता, ताकत और हौसला, आत्म-विश्वास, उत्पादन वृद्धि तथा लक्ष्य प्राप्ति की इच्छा एक भारी शक्ति है। अगर देश मे इन बातों की कमी है तो उन को हमें दूर करना चाहिए। और देश को मजबूत करना चाहिए। हम को बारबार यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि अपनी ताकत के अनुसार खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हर कीमत पर हमें अपने देश की रक्षा करनी है।

श्री कुशक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हू। लद्दाख चीन और पाकिस्तान के बोर्डर से मिलता है वहां की रक्षा का प्रबन्ध कुछ हद तक अच्छा है जिस के लिये मैं शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन आज हमारे विशाल भारत देश में सब से ज्यादा रक्षा की आवश्यकता है। अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने से हमें अपनी रक्षा को और अधिक मजबूत करना चाहिये, और मजबूत करने मे दो, तीन बातें आवश्यक हैं, जो मैं समय की कमी की वजह से संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं। सब से पहले तो यह होना चाहिय कि लद्दाख और नेफा जैसे ऊंचे स्थानों पर जो हमारी सेनायें हाई आल्टीट्यूड पर रहती हैं उनके आल्टीट्यूड अलाउन्स को बढ़ाना चाहिये। मैंने सुना है कि बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों को तो यह अलाउन्स ज्यादा मिलता है, और छोटे सैनिकों को कम मिलता है। काम तो ज्यादा छोटे लोग करते हैं, फिर उन को आल्टीट्यूड अलाउन्स कम क्यों दिया जाता है? 20, 25 हजार फ़ीट की ऊंचाई पर बड़े बड़े अफ़सर नहीं रहते, बल्कि छोटे छोटे सैनिक ही रहते हैं। जो छोटे सिपाई वहां लड़ते हैं उन को आल्टीट्यूड अलाउंस वही मिलना चाहिए जो बडों को मिलता है और उस में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने इस के बारे में कई बार लिखा भी था लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। आज उस का साफ़ जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि लद्दाख में इस वक्त भी बहुत ज्यादा सर्दी पड़ती है और वहां पर लोग अन्दर बैठते है। इसलिए जो सैनिक वहां पर तैनात हैं, उन की सर्दी से रक्षा होनी चाहिए और उस के लिए गर्म कपड़ों का प्रबन्ध आप को करना चाहिए। इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो ठंडे देश हैं जैसे कि रूस और साइबेरिया, वहां पर जो सैनिकों को सर्दी से बचने के लिए गर्म कपड़े दिये जाते हैं, उस की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए आप को एक एक्सपर्ट वहां पर भेजना चाहिए और जिस तरह के गर्म कपड़े वहां पर सैनिकों को दिये जाते है, वसे ही यहा पर भी दिये जाने चाहिए। इस तरह मे एक तो इन का आल्टीट्यूड एलाउन्स बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और दूसरा यह कि दूसरे बड़े अफसरो के बराबर इन को यह एलाउन्स देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं लद्दाख स्काउट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस मे 1947-48, 1962, 1965 और 1971 की लड़ाई में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और जम्मू और काश्मीर का नाम ऊंचा किया है, लेकिन इस फोर्स के जो लोग लड़ाई में मारे गये हैं उन के बच्चों को स्कालरशिप देनी चाहिए और उन की फैमेलीज को जमीन देनी चाहिए। लद्दाख में जमीन की कमी नहीं है और केवल आप को जमीन देने का प्रबन्ध करना है। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो उन को बड़ी मायूसी होगी। इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के कुछ बटेलियन हैं। इस को आप को पूरा एक ब्रिगेड बना देना चाहिए जिस में लद्दाख के नौजवान

हों और दूसरे पहाड़ी इलाके के लोग भी उस में शामिल हो सकते हैं ।

एक बात और मुझे यह कहनी है कि हालांकि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी और एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यह कहते हैं कि हम अपने इलाके को जोकि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है या चीन के कब्जे मे है, उस को खाली कराएंगे, लेकिन यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह इस को लड़ाई कर के खाली कराएंगे या किस तरह से खाली करवाएंगे । आप चीन के साथ दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं लेकिन चीन हमारी तरफ़ मुंह कर के देखना भी नहीं चाहता है । नेफ़ा में कई हजार सैनिक उन के जमे हुए हैं, उन को किस तरह से आप हटाएंगें और जो हिस्सा उन के पास है और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, उस को आप अपने कब्जे में लेंगें । इस बात को भी आप को साफ़ करन चाहिए कि किस तरह से अपनी जमीन आप वापस लेंगे ।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तिब्बत के बारे में आप को अपनी पालीसी को चेन्ज करना चाहिए । पहले आप ने तिब्बत को चीन के हवाले कर दिया और मैं पहले भी कहता रहा हूं और आज भी कह रहा हूं कि चीन हमारे साथ दुश्मनी कर रहा है । इस बात को देखते हुए आप को तिब्बत के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और अपनी पालीसी को चेंज करना चाहिए । सिक्किम की जनता ने अपनी मर्जी से सिक्किम को हिन्दुस्तान में शामिल किया है लेकिन उस के बारे में चीन कितना प्रोपेगेन्डा कर रहा है । मैं एक बार फिर आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि इन सब बातों को देखते हुए आप को तिब्बत के बारे में अपनी पालीसी को चेन्ज करना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the fact that this debate had to be spread over three days and the time that had been allotted for this debate had also to be increased understandably because a large number of hon. Members wanted to participate in the discussion on this important subject. In the process, there has been a little distance created between bunches of presentations by the hon. Members. But the observations can be easily grouped under various heads and I will try to touch upon some of the important points that the hon. Members have referred to.

Before I do that, I would like to leave a thought for the consideration of the House, and this is my earnest desire that the question of defence, matters of our security and defence, should be handled in such a manner that we achieve a national consensus about the broad approach to defence. It should be our endeavour not to look upon our problems of defence in any partisan spirit and it will be in the interest of the security of our country if we could keep the question of defence projected before the country in a sort of united manner. It necessarily follows from this that the armed forces which have a tradition of objectivity, of devotion to duty, of high patriotism and their spirit of sacrifice, would be still further strengthened in their admitted resolve to defend our country if they have the backing of Parliament as a whole and if they are not dragged into our own controversies of political nature. I am making this appeal with an earnest hope that we should lend support to our armed forces and I have no doubt that, apart from other things about their welfare, about the way in which we look after them, about the manner in which we supply their essential requirements, etc., the unity that we project in this House will be a very potent factor which will strengthen our armed forces still further.

If I may say so, the threat that we face to our security has been referred to by several hon. Members. I can make bold to say that, by and large, there is a consensus about the nature of threat and . if I may add, about the quantum of this threat. Although there were some voices that were raised in which it was sought either to be little the threat

[Shri Swaran Singh]

or to project it in a form which perhaps was not very fair. It is not my intention to answer such arguments in any great detail. It does not serve any purpose. But, broadly speaking, there is a national consensus in our country about the implications of our geopolitical position and about the threats that we face to our security.

A large number of hon. Members who touched upon this subject have naturally mentioned Pakistan. Some have also referred to China. These, I believe, so far as our land borders are concerned, are our main matters of concern. I would very briefly touch upon the situation as it prevails on both these borders. It is not my intention to go into the external affairs' aspect of this problem. That has been partly discussed in this House when the Demands on the External Affairs Ministry were under consideration. My hon. colleague, Mr. Y. B. Chavan the Minister of External Affairs, has given his assessment or the situation. I will try to confine myself to the attitude of these two countries in particular relation to the threat that we fear from these sources.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*]

Now, take Pakistan. After the Simla Agreement in June 1972, we were hoping that Pakistan would respond favourably to the various initiatives that we had taken from time to time to resolve matters in accordance with the Simla Agreement and apart from that, took up individual matters for being resolved in accordance with the Simla Agreement. A very important aspect of the Simla Agreement, from the point of view of security and defence, was the agreement that both sides would, after the conclusion of the Simla Agreement, resolve all their difference whether old or any other problems arising out of the last conflict—whatever may be the problems—by peaceful means and by bilateral discussions. I would like to say that this agreement, honestly adhered to and assiduously implemented, would be the best guarantee of security for Pakistan.

Look at the position. Pakistan has itself been saying that India is large. Of course we are a large country. They have also said that India has got a big industrial potential. Of course we have, by successful implementation of our developmental plans, built up a good industrial base in our country We have developed our science and technology to support that base; we have built a good infrastructure.

As for our Armed Forces, whenever the moment of trial came, they have risen to the occasion and they have brought laurels to our country. I take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the valour, patriotism and sense of supreme sacrifice displayed by our Armed Forces. No country can be but proud of Armed Forces of this character.

But, having conceded all that, what greater re-assurance could be given to Pakistan except signing a solemn agreement at the highest level that India would not use force in resolving any matter or dispute between the two countries? I may say that this would be the best guarantee. But, instead of taking advantage of this assurance solemnly given by India, Pakistan, it appears, has been wobbling either in the matter of actual implementation or on precise points mentioned in the Simla agreement. I would like to add that there has been a constant effort on the part of Pakistan to belittle the importance of this basic agreement arrived at between the two countries to resolve all matters peacefully. I was particularly pained to read a statement of Prime Minister Bhutto that he has not signed a "no-war pact" with India. I was most perturbed at the statement— not at the words of it but at the spirit behind it. Why should the Pakistani leaders talk of war? It is difficult for any objective observer to understand their motivations and their attitude on this subject. I would like to reiterate that Pakistan has not got anything to fear so far as India's strength is concerned. India will always use its strength in the interest of peace, in the interest of maintenance of security in the region, in establishing and area of peace and understanding, so that the countries in this region might be able to devote their resources to the progress and well-being of the people of this region. We are not interested in any warlike activities. At the same time, I think, the whole world should know, particularly Pakistan should know, that if Pakistan imagines that they can browbeat India, if they, on the instigation of some outside forces or in a mood of arrogance derived from its acquisition of arms from various sources, take into their head to resort to aggression against India, then I need hardly say——and I would like to say this with all the emphasis at my command - that India will meet the situation in a befitting manner. This is the position that Pakistan should always keep in its mind.

Has the attitude of Pakistan been in line with the principles of the Simla Agreement ? I am sorry to say that notwithstanding the actual settlement of some precise matters—these matters are known to the House, whether it is a matter of trade or travel facilities or opening of communications ; and we hope that the other matters of a precise nature would also be mutually settled between the two countries—there are several negative aspects in the attitude of Pakistan. We could not at all understand, when we tried to settle the political problem in relation to Jammu and Kashmir with Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, what business Pakistan had to criticise our efforts to bring about that settlement. This is a matter which, Pakistan knows, is entirely our internal concern as to who is to be the Chief Minister in Jammu and Kashmir. What is the relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and India is a matter entirely for India to decide because Kashmir is a constitutenet State of India and no outside power, much less Pakistan has got anything to do with it. This is a hard reality.

The world has seen that Pakistan has criticised us in a matter in which it had no *locus standi*, about the leadership of the government in Jammu and Kashmir. The manner in which Pakistan has been dealing with the occupied part of Kashmir has also to be seen in this context. We have made it absolutely clear, at all levels, including at the time of discussions in Simla, that the Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir is also a part of Jammu and Kashmir and as such a part of India, but still we can see the manner in which Pakistan has, of late, been dealing with it—first trying to make POK as a part of Pakistan and then the latest news, which the House and the hon. members must have received already, regarding the allegation made by the former so-called President of the Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir that he has been ousted by Prime Minister Bhutto and his Party. This is the manner is which Pakistan is dealing with a part of Jammu and Kashmir which has always been regarded by India as a part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and, therefore, a part of India. This shows a definite negative attitude on the part of Pakistan and its leadership.

Then again the type of statements that were made by Pakistan when certain steps were taken in Sikkim. That was definitely a matter in which Pakistan has absolutely no *locus standi*, forgetting all the time how Pakistan appropriated completely and eliminated the existence of Hunza, the position of which, from the historical point of view, was entirely different, as compared to the relationship between Sikkim and India.

Then again the manner in which Pakistan reacted at the time of our peaceful nuclear explosion, the manner in which they tried to agitate this matter in various international forums and the persistent manner in which they still continue to agitate this matter shows that their attitude in this respect also is one of creating tensions rather than to act upto the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Then again, the acquisition of arms from various sources, China, France, etc., and the all-out efforts to mobilise funds from the oil-rich gulf areas in order to enable Pakistan to purchase more arms and last of all, the desperate efforts that they made to get the US embargo on the supply of arms lifted and the unfortunate response of the United States Government in response to the entreaties of Pakistan ultimately resulting in the lifting of that embargo, are the negative factors in the situation.

Keeping all these factors before us and taking an overall view, the responsibility lies heavy on us to make sure that our defences are kept in a proper trim to meet the situation that we may have to face from that quarter.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Pakistan has plenty of her own internal problems and we have scrupulously avoided commenting on those problems. It is for their Central or Federal Government to settle those problems, whether of the North-West Frontier Province or of Baluchistan. But we do continue to feel that the way these matters are handled and the way in which the progressive forces are suppressed, outlawing a democratic party and imprisoning the leader of that Party—all these show a tendency towards authoritarianism and therefore, this is also a factor which we cannot ignore from our security point of view.

About the situation on the northern front, I would not like to say much. My colleague, the Minister of External Affairs had touched upon Sino-Indian relations. I would like to say that from the security point of view, the country has always to keep note of the actual situation that prevails. Now, I would like to mention two or three points in this connection. (1) The continued presence of the Chinese troops on our northern borders whose number at no point of time has come below about 100,000. (2) The continued support China has given to the unlawful elements in our eastern region, whether they are the Mizos or the Nagas and the way the Chinese have been supporting them not only politically but also receiving them, giving them training and also supplying arms to them. I would also like to add, besides this, their continued supply of arms to Pakistan in fairly large quantities. The hon. Member I think, from the CPM Party gave some figures about the value of the arms supplied by China. I would like to inform the House that the Chinese policy in the matter of supply of arms has consistently been that they supply arms without charging anything. Generally, their policy is to supply arms without charging any price.

So, for any commentator or pressmen to indicate that the value was so much would be just a sort of figure and any figure can be trotted about. That does not indicate the real quantum of the funds that might be contained in the various army items that might be supplied by China. Having taken all the factors into consideration, we should keep this factor in our view when we talk of the assessment of our total defence requirements.

I would like to sum up by saying that, in the context of the continued presence of the large number of troops in Tibet and the increasing collaboration between Pakistan and China, we have to keep a vigil on our northern borders along with our responsibility on the Western borders and there is no escape from the adequate defence expenditure necessary on both these counts.

I would like to add only one more element before I pass on to some other point. Besides the situation on the land borders, we have also got a long sea border and, I am grateful to the several hon. Members who drew my pointed attention to our naval requirements. I will come to that point a little later. At the present stage, all that I am mentioning is that besides this problem on the land borders, we have also a problem on our coasts and we have got vital interests to protect our innocent shipping, our trade, supply of oil and, above all, the results flowing from our search for oil, particularly, in off-shore drilling. These are all matters which we have naturally to keep in mind and we have to organise our security arrangements and our defence arrangements taking all these facts into consideration.

Coming now to the actual budget estimates that have been presented, there have been a fairly large number of my friends, hon. Members of this House from our side as also from the Opposition Benches, who have made observations that our defence requirements are such that there should be a larger allocation for defence. I am grateful to those hon. Members and I have also to note that there were one or two voices raised in which an attempt was made to show that we are overestimating the risk that we face and, therefore, we are spending more. I would like to say that this latter approach is certainly not based on facts and I would like to add that this is based on an erroneous assessment of the situation that we face.

I would now like to give the House the broad spread of our total expenditure. Broadly speaking, there are three broad headings under which I would like to divide our budget estimates. Now, roughly

63% spent on pay, pensions, rations, clothing and maintenance of civil works, not only buildings etc. but other civil works also which are of strategic importance. Then, 27% is spent on ordnance stores and in this are included two main items, consumable stores like, for instance, clothing, uniforms etc. and the second component is, major items of various equipments, particularly, those that we manufacture in our own country-- various types of arms, equipments and ammunition—and 10% I should say is spent on major works like acquisition of land, expenditure on plant and machinery— because the expenditure that goes to the establishment of ordnance factorits is also reflected in the Budget—and acquisition of ships because that is also an expenditure included under this head. These are the broad percentages of expdnditure. I have mentioned these percentages to bring out the fallacious argument which has been put across here, an argument upon which Pakistan has been harping that India has stepped up its defence expenditure to an unreasonably high level. That is the type of criticism that we face in the international community mainly due to the propaganda carried on by Pakistan, and it is, therefore, necessary to understand the sitution correctly.

Now, the increase, for instance, in the first component, one of the big items of increase, was due to the increase in the pay of jawans and officers as a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations and on account of the general economic situation in the country. There is very little elasticity in that item, and therefore, that becomes an unavoidable item of expenditure. This is not only in regard to pay. On account of the general price increase in the country, there is bound to be increase in the expenditure on other items like, clothing, maintenance, consumable stores etc. If these elements are included, then, all that I can say is that the country, notwithstanding the great economic hardships that we experience, and these are real hardships, has managed to make allocations for defence to meet our minimum essential requirements. That is all I can say and I think that when the country faces other problems we should be satisfied if our minimum essential requirements are met with.

In this connection, I would like to touch upon two more points on the financial side before I pass on to other items. Some hon. Members have talked about the gross national products and the percentage of this that we spend on defence. I would like to mention very broadly—I do not want to go into the details—as to how do we fare when we compare ourselves with other countries. India ranks tenth in the world as regards GNP after these highly advanced countries like USA, USSR, West Germany, Japan, France, UK, Italy, Canada and China. In the aggregate defence expenditure, however, India ranks twelfth. In 1974-75, India ranked twelfth because, besides these countries that I have mentioned countries like even Iran and Egypt spent more than what we spent on defence. The rank of India in terms of the defence burden, that is, the percentage of defence expenditure in terms of GNP is even lower. It is tending to move up more due to the increase in the GNP of other countries and a reduction in the defence expdnditure in the Western world as a result of the detente between the super powers than any appreciable increase in India's defence expenditure in proportion to our GNP. I would not give you figures about other countries. The position in our immediate security environment of the defence expenditure of China, Pakistan, Iran and West Asian countries is increasing from year to year. Seen in the global perspective, India's defence expenditre is thus on a modest scale, particularly in the context of our security environment and the fact that we had to face national crises more often than most other nations.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question.

Shri S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : These are classified documents.

Shri SWARAN SINGH : They are not classified.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as percentage of GNP is concerned out of 60 for which figures are available and we rank, I think, 26th.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as Pakistan is concerned, according to the published figures, it is spending over 51 per cent of her total revenue budget and 9 per cent of her GNP on defence. China has not made public any figures of her defence expenditure. This is the general situation with regard to the Chinese figures. But the British estimates place her defence expenditure between 10 and 12 billion dollars, which is four times what we spend.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : What percentage of GNP?

SHRI SAWARN SINGH : Of China? This is very difficult for me to say.

I would like to say that our own percentage of GNP, as has already been mentioned here, is very low as compared to Pakistan. It is between 3 and 4 per cent of the Gross National Product; actually it is 3.7% of GNP as compared to Pakistan, both in terms of the percentgage of the total revenue ' budget as also as a percentage of total GNP, it is very much lower.

A point had been raised by several hon. members about our expenditure on research and development. I need hardly reassure the House that we attach the highest importance to research and development and I am glad to report to the House that we have succeeded in collecting in the Research & Development organisation thousands and thousands of very brilliant scientists, engineers and other technologists, and we are really proud of them. As regards the direct expenditure under Research & Development, I would like to give only one figure. As compared to an expenditure of .17 crores in 1970-71 in the budget estimates, now the provision is of Rs. 49 crores, roughly three times what we spent five years ago. This is the manner in which we are trying to spend more on Research and Development.

I would also like to add that besides this provision of direct provision under the R & D heading, we are also spending fairly large sums of money on research and development in the various disciplines, say, in some of our production units, HAL, the Air Force, Navy, and that research, if I may add, is even more purposeful because that research is related to either improvement in production methods or improvement in performance, and that expenditure is outside this provision of Rs. 49 crores.

I have given these facts in order to demonstrate the high importance that we give to research and development and we are proud of the work that they have done in several fields, electronics, aeronautics, etc, they have done admirable work; this has helped us to increase not only the quantum of our production but also the quality of work that is done by them.

I would like also to mention this fact that we try to involve the head of Research and Development, the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, in all our important discussions. It is not only that he comes and participates in assessments and discussion in matters relating to research and development, but we keep him fully involved in our other discussions so that he becomes a part and parcel of the organisation and thus can absorb the points that are mentioned by others and then himself initiate action in his own organisation to find answers to the various problems that are raised.

The manner in which we do this work will be of interest to the House. Our scientific adviser joins all the meetings that are held under the chairmanship of the Minister. These meetings are attended by the three Service Chiefs and my colleagues in the Ministry, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister and the full fledged Secretaries. He is present in all those meetings so that he knows the broad contours of our strategy and general approach and he always brings about his own work and evaluation and assessment of the problems, even though they may not be directly within the corners of his research and development activity. It is our affort to involve our scientists through this permanent association of the scientific adviser with the problems that are faced by the armed forces so that they might be motivated to find answers to the various problems and difficulties that might be raised by the actual users of various types of equipment, lethal and non-lethal.

More than one hon. Member mentioned about the requirements of our Navy. We are conscious of this. We are also aware of the fact that the items of equipment for the Navy are more costly per item. The total number of items required may not be large but each item, whether it is a destroyer or any other naval ship costs high and it takes sometime for its manufacture, even if you have money and the resources. I shold like to say that parhaps each budget of a year does not fully reflect the actual quantum of work that we may be doing for the Navy. To concretise it a little more, suppose we have a plan to manufacture a ship of the destroyer type, Leander type. The ship will normally take five or six years to be completed. But in each year only a small amount will be indicated, the amount that goes to it in that year. Suppose, we place an order for the purchase of some naval equipment. There is always a timelag between our placing the order and its arrival. With the help of friendly countries we can always stagger these payments in such manner that the entire amount is not reflected in one years' budget. This is a peculiar aspect of the naval equipment. I cannot give you further details. But I shuold like to say that each particular year's expenditure taken in isolation will not give the correct picture of the real expenditure over a period on the side of the Navy.

It is true that Vikrant our aircraft carrier is getting old. It served us extremely well at the time of the Bangla Desh crisis and from the manner in which Vikrant was operating from the Bay of Bengal, it was able to play a decisive role in crippling Pakistans' facilities in Chittagong and in Cox Bazar; it is now a matter of history. In a sense it also paid, if I may say so, the value that we had invested on it. Still we intend to continue it because it has still got some useful life left and it is our intention to increase its air arm, to improve its air arm and get some proper replacements or give some other type of supporting air arm. We have already taken some action in this respect. In the matter of helicopters we have succeeded. In the matter of aircraft we have not yet. We are on the look out to locate a suitable aircraft. In the meantime whatever are the aircraft left, we make sure that they are kept in good trim and they are properl refurnished so that they are of use to us in keeping Vikrant quite effective.

Several hon. members spoke about lack of facilities in the maritime reconnaissance and anti-submarine role. We have already clinched some arrangements to acquire capability in this respect. Hon. members need not entertain any concern over the press controversy that has unfortunately been taking place as to whether the Navy or the Air Force should have it. This is not a difficult or complicated matter. I am aware of the approach by both the Navy and the Air Force and that is to get the maximum result out of it. There is no controversy as such. I am not bothered if there is a controversy to make out as to which out of them can put forward a scheme under which it is made best use of. Having weighed everything, it will be possible to arrive at a decision and no concern need be felt on this score. It is a strategic and technical matter, which can be resolved in a very smooth manner. I am sure whatever will be done will be in the best interests of our armed forces.

Coming to the Air Force, it is true that we have certain requirements in the matter of transport planes. When we did not succeed, we gave the order to HAL to manufacture some more Avro 748 and this freighter type will meet some immediate and pressing requirements when it is actually commissioned. At the same time we are looking out for a suitable aircraft. The House should not carry the impression that we have not got adequate transport planes. AN-12 is one of our important transport planes. It is true our Packets and Dakotas are on their last legs and there is a little requirement in this respect and we are trying to meet that.

I would like to touch upon one small matter which was referred to as the air defence system. This is not a very complicated matter. It was Shri Brij Raj Singh Kooah who referred to the need for an integrated air defence system. As the hon. member is no doubt aware, our air defence system at present includes interceptors, fighters, missiles and anti-aircraft guns which are deployed according to the developing situation. A comprehensive Air Defence Ground Environment System aimed at strengthening air defence of the country, specially in northern and western theatres is under implementation on a phased basis. This system will augment and integrate a modern radar and communications set-up which will not only strengthen our radar system but also provide a more effective air defence cover by integrating these radars with air defence control centres, air bases and missile bases. These were some of the concrete points mentioned. I notice that my friend Shri Piloo Mody has quietly slipped away and I will wait till he returns, or till he cares to. I will reply, but I want to reply in his presence even if he is not, I will not close.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was waiting here, for you to say this behind my back.

SHRI SWARAN SIGH : I also sometimes occupy the back bench. Nature has given Mr. Piloo Mody some bulk and he cannot hide himself even though he might sit at the extremity or at the other end. I have great respect for the leader—I think he is now the leader of a part—but I am poained to say that the statements which

[Shri Swaran Singh]

he has made to-day do not appear to be based on any facts. I am sorry to say that even our critics in the Press, in the world Press—and we have plenty of them—even they have not mentioned these things in the manner in which Mr. Piloo Mody reeled them off to-day; and I have not been able to fathom out, to figure out as to what is his source and why he thought it fit to mention these things in that rather categoric manner, knowing I hope full well that what he was saying, was not based on facts at all, I am sorry to say. He, towards the end of his speech delivered in his usual rhetorical style, posed some questions and said that he wants explicit answers to these. Before I touch upon others, I will first try to give precise answers to the points he made. One of those points was "Have the USSR asked for the establishment of a base in India?" I do not know what exactly he meant. Perhaps he meant a navel base. I would like to say that the Soviet Union has never asked us for any base, naval or any other and our policy in this respect (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Don't give them the missile one they are asking for.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will come to that. I know you will not permit me to escape lightly. I would like to draw Mr. Mody's attention to the very categorical statement made here by me that India's policy in this respect is quite categoric and clear and that we will never give a base to any country whatsoever. This is categoric; and I will be glad if Mr. Piloo Mody, with the influence that he has with the Press and others, should explain this position categorically, so that any doubt entertained in this respect may be dispelled.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But nobody believes your Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think everybody believes, except Mr. Piloo Mody. Now, Sir, another point was mentioned, which was very interesting. He said that an offer was made by the Soviet side that they will supply a large number of equipments free, provided we join what he described as a collective security system. I would like to say that my reply to both these questions is a categoric 'No'. For one thing, we have never asked for any equipment from Soviet Union to be supplied to us free of cost. Never. Whatever we have acquired from the Soviet Union, we have paid for it. It is true that on account of our friendly relations, they respond favourably and try to supply us the equipment which, unfortunately, other countries in spite of our efforts, are unwilling to supply. We are grateful to them; but at the same time, I would like to clarify that in our relations with the Soviet Union, there is no such thing as defence aid; and the Western Press and people like Mr. Piloo Mody wrongly continue to plug this line and talk of Soviet interference.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have made a patently false statement. I will never accuse the Soviet Union of ever having given you aid. What I have been saying all these years is we have been buying all these equipments at twice the price.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am glad you said that. I know you will try to spread this idea.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must be categorical "no aid".

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, there is no question of either our asking for anything to be supplied free, or their offering to supply us anything free, on a particular contingency, namely, our joining the Asian Security arrangement.

About the Asian Security arrangement I hope Shri Piloo Mody took the trouble of attending the meeting to the two Houses of Parliament, which was addressed by the General Secretary Mr, Breznev. He did float the idea. At the same time. he said that they do not have a scheme as such. He said : we are not trying to sell any particular offer, but I do float the idea, and I think it is for the countries in the region to debate it and to see if any arrangement can be thought of, which ensures the security of this region, The point that I want to urge is, for anyone to suggest that the Soviet Union has formulated any Asian Security Plan is abosolutely incorrect, They have not made any such statement; they have not given anything to us or to any other country. It is true they have generally propagated the idea, and we ourselves have said we are very much interestted, of there could be security in Asia. We have made our own contribution in entering in to the Simla Agreement, in trying to be friend our neighbours, in trying to ensure that the Indian Ocean remains and area of peace, to ensure that the danger from Diego Garcia base is eliminated. We have ourselves made our contribution towards ensuring conditions of security in this region. To say that anybody has got any ready-made...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I did not say that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yoy have said "they have asked you to join their Asian Security Plan".

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have asked you to say whether you are going to join that. Are you going to join that? If not, say "No".

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : "No" to what? I say there is no plan, Why are you going to ask me to say "No" or "Yes" to something which does not exist at all?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is how you deny things.

SHRI B V. NAIK (Kanara) : In reply to the persistent queries made by the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, that you make a categorical denial regarding the Asian Collective Security, I say that you have not categorically denied it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like a debate to start on this, not here but in the lobbies and elesewhere.

SHRI PILOO MODY : So you see, I am not alone; there is somebody else in your own party.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have some thinkers like you in our party. It was a fantastic suggestion to make by the hon. Members "we are using our good offices"—I am using his expression—to enable the Soviet Union to get a base in Maldives. I do not think there can be any more fantastic and unfounded suggestion than the one implicit in this question. To imagine that India undertakes this type of activity or indulges in this type of activity in the international sphere is, to say the least, unkind on the part of Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am happy to receive this assurance.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have a feeling, Mr, Piloo Mody, that you never had any misgivings but you just floated the idea in your own words to mislead the world.

SHRI PILOO MODY : To tease you personally.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If it is to tease me personally, it is all right Because, it is a pleasure to be teased by a friend like you. But I should enter a caveat that teasing should not be resorted to when such vital sensitive issues are involved, when international relationships are involved, when there is likelyhood of misunderstanding creeping into the international sphere and international arena. We have got other matters to joke about us, to tease each other. But I would appeal to the hon. Member not to resort to this in these serious matters.

To suggest that India can act as a sort of "user of good offices".

SHRI PILOO MODY : Broker, *dalal.*

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : What you are saying is not correct. I would like to say that even to suggest such a thing that India can undertake an activity of this type in the international sphere is doing the gravest injustice to the consistent policy that we have pursued in our relations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : So, I suggest that his speech should be expunged.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Instead of expunging it, I believe I have sufficiently and adequately dealt with it.

He made another very equally fantastic suggestion, saying that the Soviet Union has suggested that India should take a large number of instructors, and he even gives the figure of 60,000 such instructors to be given to India, or "to be unleashed on India". I hope this is also another part of the joke.

SHRI PILOO MODY : First answer the quesion; then make your comment Say "yes" or "no". The figure, incidentally, is not material.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : What is the amplitude of the figure, if I may ask? Can it come down to one?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You can have one. There are already several thousands in the country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is absolutely incorrect. That is why I am asking you. The hon. Member himself is feeling how inconvenient and absurd it is to stick to the figure he mentioned. Now he says he is not sticking to the figure.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Chairman I want to know whether the hon Minister is aware of the fact that there were 22,000 Russians in Egypt.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are talking of India.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If instructors are to be sent at the same rate, ours being a larger army, at least three times, I merely multiplying the figure three times. I said that it can be as many as that. It is for you to say that "we will accept 10, 100 or 1,000", as many as you want to accept. But I want to know the figure.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am glad the hon. Member has given his method of arriving at the figure. His analysis is very interesting. Egypt, according to his information, culled from western papers, has at least 22,000. We are many times the size of Egypt, at least we are three times more its size and, therefore, we should have 60,000. If this is put forward as an argument. I would like to say that this is another part of teasing and not based on facts.

So far as India's relationship with the Soviet Union is concerned, I would like to say that they have never tried to force any expert on us. They have never tried to suggest that we should take so many experts in this field or that field. But there is no doubt that we have programmes of cooperation in establishing steel plants, in the case of oil drilling, where we have several Soviet experts. In the establishment of the MIG factories in Koraput, Hyderabad and Nasik, for instance, we had several experts.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How many ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Honestly, I do not know the number. But the way in which he has suggested it was, if I may say so, noteworthy, and I would like the House to take note of it. What he said was that they said that they are willing to supply some equipments which he mentioned, provided we take 60,000 experts. This is not correct.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is not what I said.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think you said that, All right, we will check the records. If it is in correct, we can look into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The figure of 60,000 was built up in the manner I told you. What is what I said in my speech also, I want to know whether they have linked the supply of equipment with experts.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They have never linked the supply of any equipment with experts. But there is no doubt that sometimes when we get some equipment or we have a project. we do ask them to depute experts. We should never be ashamed of that. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : When you do, let us know.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am telling you now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How many and when?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There are two parts of his query. One is that they had suggested that they will not supply equipment or that they will put it as a condition that India should accept so many experts, as a condition for supply of arms and equipment. I say, this is absolutely incorrect. We ourselves have enough of expertise. But still there may be some item of an intricate character about which our people may not be fully aware of. We have ourselves sent a large number of persons abroad, to the Soviet Union and to other friendly countries, even to Britain, France, Belgium, from where we get some equipment and, sometimes, we ask their experts to come here and to explain to us the intricacies of the equipment, whether it is of a capital character or it is a matter of arms.

Now, it is really very difficult for me to contradict each and every sentence that he used in his speech. I have answered the main four points that he made. All that I would like to say is that his graphic description of Mirage deal having been struck and having been scuttled by the Soviet Union is absolutely baseless. We were exploring the possibility of acquiring Mirage. But we could not make much progress. Either we could not settle about price or about utility, etc. So, it is absolutely wrong to suggest that we had struck a deal which was scuttled. This I think, is very unfair to a friendly country as if they are out to scuttle it when you are at the point of striking a deal.

They have never asked us not to get our equipment from any other particular source. In fact, we do not accept any suggestion from any country, friendly or otherwise, if they tell us that we should not get our equipment, our requirement of equipment, from a particular source from which we may think it is best from the point of view of...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He is only teasing.

My reply is the same with regard to the Swedish submarine deal about which he mentioned. It is wrong to suggest that they scuttled it. How many things should I contradict? I am sorry to say that having listened to him rather carefully and having taken extensive notes, I can boldly say that all he insinuations that he made that whenever we try to get equipment from some other source, the Soviet Union scuttled it, and all the "information" that he gave are without foundation. There is no question of the Soviet Union scuttling it. Even today, we are getting arms, and equipment, from sources other than the Soviet Union. We are getting our requirements from Britain, from France, from Belgium and from several other countries. I would like to say categorically that we will not accept any suggestion from any country to limit the source from which we get our equipment. It is for us to decide. But I have no hesitation, if the requirement is there, to get it from any source, from any country, which is prepared to supply.

17.00 hrs.

I would like to remind my freind and the House, which is aware of the fact, that when we were in need, we tried the sources which are in the mind of the Member. We tried the Americans and we tried the British. Then we went to the Soviet Union and they responded.

(*Interruptions*)

I don't want to believe that the equipment we got or any particular part is either bad or good. Depending on the willingness of the other countries to supply it, we are prepared to purchase it. But, in view of the attitude of certain countries, you cannot expect me to go and supplicate and draw a negative. This is something which is not consistent, with the self-respect of a big country like India. We will either manufacture them or get them through dependable sources which are willing to supply them.

We have also to keep another aspect in mind. In the matter of equipment, it is not only the main initial supply but also the maintenance supply which is necessary. I have seen countries—without naming them—which, as soon as the trouble started in 1965, were not prepared to supply maintenance requirements even for the equipment they had supplied. We don't want such sources because the arms are to be used at a critical moment and if, at the critical moment they take up a high and mighty attitude and say they will not supply, what can we do?

So, I would like Shri Piloo Mody and other Members also to appreciate the seriousness of the problem about which we talk. It is always bad, from our country's point of view, without any other sources in sight of a dependable character which will be prepared to supply our requirements at the appropriate prices, to weaken our links with the countries which are supplying or which are prepared to supply them. To say the least, it is not in the national interest and we should resist the temptation to adopt this attitude.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am grateful to the Minister for having re-established India as a sovereign power.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Good.

Now, Sir, there are one or two matter of a general character which had been raised and I would say only a few words—because I know the limitation of time is there. More than one Hon'ble Member raised a topical subject about which I will venture to make some comments. This is about the role of our Armed Forces—and certain statements have unfortunately been made in the country in order to confuse the situation, to say the least. I am conscious of the fact that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has tried to modify

[Shri Swaran Singh]

his earlier press reports or statements and has tried to present, as he thinks, a more plausible projection of his attitude. I have given very careful thought to what has appeared in the newspapers and have tried to study deeply the implications thereof. It is time that we fully understand the implications of what he says.

This is a serious matter and we should view it with the seriousness that it demands. I have got a record of what has appeared now as his latter statement. It has appeared in many newspapers in the form of questions and answers. I would like to thank Mr. H. M. Patel who, in spite of his general sympathy for the J. P. movement, was good enough to say that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan on this subject was treading on dangerous grounds. If I may say, the essence is this. It is true that all functionaries, whether they are armed forces or police or other Government functionaries, all of us in Parliament, whether we are on the Treasury Benches or on the Opposition, we have all to accept the Constitution. We are the creatures of the Constitution and, therefore, we have to accept the Constitution. It is true that Parliament makes laws and everybody should accept those laws. It is accepted. But the dangerous element in those statements is that, on each occasion, when any particular or precise act is to be done either by a member of the armed forces or by a member of the police, which is also a sensitive security force, then the element that is introduced is this—he should decide as to whether what he is being asked to do is Constitutional or legal. This, stated in this form, is, if I may say, a highly dangerous element. It has very far-reaching implications and the country should be fully conscious of the direction in which the minds of the people are being taken. There will be a disaster if such disciplined forces, before they obey the orders, are to decide for themselves as to whether the orders are Constitutional or legal.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Imagine that a constable or a solider or an airman or a naval man is asked to do a particular thing by a commander and then he takes up the Constitution book to decide whether what he is being asked to do is Constitutional or legal. This cuts at the very root of our system and the discipline through which we are trying to strengthen our country. If this is to be decided by each individual, I think there will be nothing but chaos. We should prevent that chaos. We should be conscious of this implication. I dot not want to make any wild statement. To a certain extent, I welcome the clarifications because, to a certain extent, that is a step in the right direction. I would only appeal to him that he should again have a look at what he has stated, and he should try to remove what I regard as highly unsatisfactory elements in that statement. Let the whole country unite and make it clear that we respect and support our armed forces. They have a great task to perform. Their valour and their patriotism is well established at the time of crisis, and I am fully convinced that no amount of this type of speech or statement will divert them or make them deviate, even to the slightest degree, from the path that they have chosen for themselves. They are not a group of mercenary type of people. They are highly devoted people and I am sure that they will always rise to the occasion. All that I am appealing is that, even unwittingly, no one in the country should do anything which might shake them, which might confuse them, which might make them think that they have to look to some source other than the accepted and well-regulated command, and a kind of command which, I think, is the biggest guarantee to ensure that they perform their duties in an effective and proper manner. I do not want to go into the details. I would just appeal to all my friends not to make this a point of argument but to create an atmosphere in which the armed forces and the security forces are further entrenched in their determination to adhere to the discipline which they have undertaken and about which they have taken an oath. And let them not look over their shoulders to other sources which, I believe, will never be in the interests of the country. In that context, to talk of the possibility of a call to rebel being made to them, if I may say, is fraught with dangerous consequences and it is time that the country wakes up to the danger which is involved in an attitude of that character.

Before I finish, I would touch upon a matter which has been mentioned by one hon. Member. This was about the cases of corruption. One was a PAC case. I would like to say that according to the well-established practice, when PAC has made recommendations, the Government attaches the highest respect to the recommendations of the PAC. They have made a recommendation that this matter should be inquired into. We accept that recommendation and we will inquire into it and the time for a discussion in the House will be when we report the action taken on their recommendations. It is a well-known principle that we have accepted; even if a person may be, according to their judgment, guilty of lapses - it is not for me to defend him—the least that is required in the situation is that he should be given an opportunity to put forward his view-point. That is what is implicit even in the report made by them that an inquiry should be made . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That was not the point. It was surprising that the same officer has been given PVSM.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think it is a valid point. I owe an explanation with regard to this. In a nut-shell the reply is that the PAC report was actually laid on the Table of the House roughly two months after the decision had been taken on the basis of the record of his service, to grant him that type of medal and it had also been approved by the President long before the report came and it had been actually notified in the Gazette also. You will readily agree that when a decision has already been taken by the Government before the report was received by us, you cannot say that we acted against any recommendation of the report . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was given in the ceremony that took place recently.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to say. Let us not enter into this controversy. If, as a result of the inquiry . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. I am not against him personally. I would request you that in such a case where the PAC has given a scathing criticism against a senior officer —Lt. Gen. Sandhu, DOS, to uphold the morale of the defence forces, for which I have the greatest regard, you should at least not have rewarded him for corruption.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If I may say so, the PAC report itself is that these are their findings, a preliminary sort of findings by them and they have asked the Government to look into it. They have suggested an inquiry, and as a result of the inquiry, and depending upon the inquiry, further appropriate action can be taken. I would like to assure that our attitude is not to shield anybody. We will come down with a very heavy hand if anything is established. At the same time, it may also be demoralising for the Armed Forces and, in fact, for any public servant if the normal right is not given to them to defend themselves. This is all I am saying. I am not saying anything on facts because I do not know the facts which will be known only after we know the other side.

Another matter mentioned was about Maj. Dhawan's case. If I may say, about that I am going to make a statement tomorrow. All that I want to say is that he made a statement and he also made several representations some of which are statutory and some non-statutory. While I was replying to a unstarred question, probably, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, had another representation in mind. I was replying to one representation whereas perhaps he was referring to another one. I will try to state all the facts tomorrow, not about the general attitude that we adopt, but I would like to say briefly that, as a result of the statements made by him, action was initiated against several officers and appropriate action was taken and it is not that no action was taken against anybody. About Mr. Dhawan's individual case, the House, you know, does not discuss individual cases.

But, he was courtmartialled and a certain punishment was awarded to him. He has got the right of appeal and he has already preferred an appeal and that appeal will be considered according to law and procedure. We have no prejudice against anybody. If I may say so, he was courtmartialled in which allegation was that he refused to give evidence when he was called upon to do so. But, I do not want to prejudge any facts when he has preferred an appeal. To a certain extent, this matter is somewhat *sub judice* and that appeal will be disposed of according to merits.

Then there is a new case by young and energetic, Member from Tamil Nadu, Shri Mohan Raj. He gave another case about the purchase of armed personnel

[Shri Swaran Singh]

carrier. I think the information that he got was not complete. It is true that a team went and they examined all the aspects and ultimately we did not purchase those armed personnel carriers. So, that is the end of the matter.

Another matter was a C.B.I. matter about which the enquiry is still being held. As a general proposition, I would like to say that the hon. Members have examined with such minuteness those cases and these are two or three cases that have come to light. Our attitude is not to push anything under the carpet. We would try to do everything possible to remove corruption and uproot corruption. I would say that generally the standard of honesty and integrity in the armed forces organisation is very high. But, still, even the smallest matters or deviations from the path of rectitude are matter of great pain to the Government, and, to me, personally. Therefore, I would like to give this assurance that we would do everything possible in the preventive spheres to make sure that these legacies, unfortunate lagacies and lapses do not take place. He will not be soft to anybody if anything is established. We would not like to embark upon a policy of witch-hunting. I think I have covered almost all the points except, perhaps, the matter of resettlement of ex-servicemen which was raised by several hon. Members. This is a very important matter, Mr. Speaker, and we are in touch with the States and with the other organisations and we ourselves have to depend on the cooperation of the other States on whom the main burden lies. But, we are trying at the organisational level and on the ground level to do the best.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the cut motion Nos. 1 to 8 moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha to vote.

The cut motions were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put all the cut motions moved by Shri Banerjee to vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But, I would like to press my cut motion No. 19, I would not press my other cut motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut Motion No. 19 to the vote.

Cut motion No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the 'Ministry of Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,31,79,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,250,57,35,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence services—Army'."

DEMAND No. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,16,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND No. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 370,30,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,16, 67,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 23—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON DEFENCE SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 197,88, 52,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'."

17.21 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the opportunity given to me to make this statement in the House. Ordinarily, I would not have done so as I had not formally informed the House of my decision to undertake an indefinite fast. I am constrained to do so, however, because the Prime Minister in her statement on the 15th of this month had thought it fit to make certain observations which give a somewhat misleading view of what made it necessary for me to undertake a fast of this nature. The Prime Minister is fully entitled to give expression to her view that 'fasts of this nature are unjustified and constitute an irrational form of political pressure'. But, she is not entitled to support her view by stating that 'Shri Morarj Desai was himself forthright in expressing similar view in the past' when that is in fact not the case.

The Prime Minister was perhaps referring to what I had said in my autobiography. Let me quote the relevant portion :

> "It is my belief that the fast unto death should not be undertaken in order to get something from somebody or to pressurise somebody to take some definite action. But, my fast was neither directed against any individual nor was undertaken in order to make somebody do something particularly. The aim of my fast was only to wean away the citizens from violent action.".

These remarks of mine were made with reference to riots which had broken out during the Maha Gujarat movement in Ahmedabad. Similarly, on this occasion too, the object of the fast was to wean away the Government of India from the path of continuous and sustained pursuit of policies and actions which were against the spirit and even against the letter of the Constitution and denied the people the rights assured to them in the Constitution.

No one undertakes a fast lightly more so when it is an indefinite one. At my age, it was bound to be a more solemn decision. I would, therefore, like to assure the House that I would not have undertaken the fast unless I was fully convinced of the rightness of my stand. The consideration that weighed with me finally was that an individual's life did not matter when certain vital issues were at stake. I referred specifically in the letters which I addressed to the Prime Minister to these issues—(1) the people must have their representative Government without avoidable delay. There was a clear failure to hold elections in Gujarat before it became necessary to extend the President's Rule even though on Government's own showing nothing stood in the way of holding them. Secondly, the elections cannot be arranged and fixed according to the political convenience of the ruling party, in utter disregard of the constitutional obligations. Thirdly, the relief to the drought affected people could be effectively organised only by their chosen representatives. Fourthly, there was no justifiable reason to continue the state of Emergency which had been ushered in on the break-out of war with Pakistan in December 1971. In this connection, the misuse of MISA was uppermost in my mind.

There was thus no conflict between what I had said earlier and my reasons for going on a fast for indefinite period this time. It was undertaken both then and on this

[Shri Morarji Desai]

occasion in pubilic interest—then, to wean away the people from the path of violence and now, to wean away a Government equipped with virtually absolute power which the massive majority in Parliament gave to it from anti-democratic path.

It is a travesty of facts to say that the fast was undertaken only to get Gujarat elections advanced by a few months. What was at stake was the people's right to be governed by their own representatives that is given to them by the Constitution. The delimitation work had been completed by December 1974 and the election machinery too had been organised and in position. Scarcity relief work was not even talked about as an acute issue of any immediacy. It cannot also be lost sight of that a number of Central Ministers had given repeated assurances that elections would be held soon after the revision of electoral rolls and delimaitation of constituencies had been completed. Yet not only no elections were ordered to be held in January—February as should have been done, but the president's rule was totally, unwarrantedly continued for another six months with the certainty, as it is clear now, of yet another extension of a like period or at any rate for a period of not less than two months. The extension of President's rule in March last had, therefore, completely destroyed the credibility of the Government in this regard. If Government's words are broken in this manner, I think the course left open to a person like me cannot be a soft one.

The Prime Minister is unwilling to lift the Emergency on the ground that to do so in today's circumstances would seriously affect national security. Even if it is accepted that the external threats are very real and the people have to be on the alert, it does not necessarily follow that the nation should live as if the emergency was actually there and acquiesce in the suspension of some of the most vital freedoms guaranteed to it. It would take very little time to proclaim a state of Emergency afresh as soon as the dangers that loom at present on the horizon show any signs of becoming a reality. There really is no case for continuing the state of Emergency any longer.

In regard to the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, while nobody can object to the Government being strengthened for dealing effectively with anti-social elements in the society and with economic offences of an intractable nature, there surely can be no justification for it using such powers for political purposes. It is gratifying that the Prime Minister has clarified that the objective of the Act is not to curtail legitimate political activity and that her own Government and the State Governments would be prepared to go into any complaints of failures to comply with this spirit underlying the Act.

In short, I have reason for satisfaction in that Government has seen the error of its ways even if it does not admit it. I have little doubt that if the people continue to show as they had done during the period of the fast, an active and vigilant awareness of the issues of public interest at stake, no Government will be able to remain unresponsive to their legitimate demands.

All this notwithstanding, if the Prime Minister was not able to appreciate the rationale of my fast, I have no complaint against her, for this is not her field. Finally, if in the opinion of the Prime Minister, my fast did not involve any question of principle and meant an irrational pressure and was not justified, I think the best course for her was not to take any note of it and allow me to pass away.

With your permission, I would also take this opportunity to express my thanks to the hon. members of Parliament and other countrymen and leaders and members of various political parties who cutting across party lines had expressed their sympathy and solidarity with my fast.

17.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST INDIAN SATELLITE

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has taken note of the successful launching of the first Indian Satellite at 1300 hours (IST) on April 19, 1975. The satellite was wholly designed and fabricated in India and was launched from the Soviet Union with the help of a Soviet Rocket Carrier.

This outstanding achievement, the first by a developing country, marks yet another milestone in our efforts to harness the benefits of modern science and technology for national development. Apart from their purely scientific objectives, research and technology involving the peaceful uses of outer sapce, can contribute significantly to the solution of economic and social problems.

The satellite and the entire ground system needed for launching and maintenance were built within a short period of less than three years. I should like to place on record my own and the Govt's deep appreciation of the dedicated and conscientious work of our scientists and engineers in the Indian Space Research Organisation under the leadership of Prof. Satish Dhawan and all the others who collaborated. I should also like to take this opportunity to convey our thanks to the Soviet Union for their help during the project and for making available the launch facilities.

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17.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76* -*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Speaker, before you move on to the next item, since the Prime Minister said that on her own behalf and on behalf of the Government. I want to make...

MR. SPEAKER: What is this practice I am standing and you also get up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The question of standing or sitting... (*Interruptions*) Before you move on to the next item, I want to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not at all willing to listen to you, unless you first sit down

I had already congratulated the scientists on behalf of the House and myself and I have also informed them that the hon. Prime Minister would be making a statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Just because I did not say : point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for grants Nos. 11 and 12 under the control of the Ministry of Commerce for which six hours had been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House and desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,43,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,38,96,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year endingt he 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr Speaker, the country's economy and prosperity can be judged only by the performance of trade and Commerce.

17.33 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*] I am sorry to say that in our country, the performance of the Government of India in regard to these things is neither satisfactory nor hopeful.

Since our independence, long 17 years have elapsed but the Government of India had not taken any lesson from the major

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*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

world events with a view to maintain the balance of trade in the country. So an adverse effect has become the net result.

In spite of this fact, the official spokesmen of the Government make tall claims about a 'break through' in export trade. They also make propaganda about the 'unprecedented increase in export earning'. Let us examine the hollowness of this propaganda.

According to the figure supplied by the Government, India's export during 1973 - 74 reached a total of Rs. 2483 crores. This was higher by Rs. 512 crores or 26% compared to the exports of the previous year, 1972 - 73. Though the compound growth rate of exports during the first four years of the fourth plan was only 9.7% per annum, with the-so-called unprecedented increase in exports during the last year of the fourth plan, the average annual growth rate for the fourth plan as a whole worked out to 12.8%. The figure relating to the growth of exports, however, conceals the serious crisis into which our foreign trade has fallen. Firstly, the predominant proportion of the increase in export is the direct result of world inflation Many of our export commodities received higher unit values because of inflationary rise in prices in the major markets in the capitalist world. Secondly, during 1973, for-example, world exports expanded by 37.8%. In the case of all the developing countries, the rate of growth of exports in 1973 was 45% . This does not include the fantestic rate of growth of exports of the oil producing countries of West Asia. If we consider all the developing countries of the capitalist world, excluding the oil producing countries, it will be seen that their share in world exports was 11 7% in 1972. It increased to 12.4% in 1973.

On the contrary, India which boasts about 'unprecedented increase' in exports witnessed a decline in its share of world exports from 0.6% in 1972 to 0 63% in 1973. In other words, it was precisely during the period of absolute increase in export value that India's share in world export, declined. This can, by no stretch of imagination, be described as an achievement in the export front. In fact, India's declining share in world exports should be viewed as a reflection of the serious crisis in which Indian economy is placed. India is being reduced as a smaller and smaller partner in world trade and commerce in relative terms. It is surprising that the Governenmt of India takes credit for the so-called 'export expansion' at a time when India's share in world trade continues to decline.

An equally serious aspect of the problem is the continuous erosion of our foreign exchange reserves due to the unprecedented increase in imports relatively to exports. Total imports during 1973—74 reached the level of Rs. 2,920 crores, marking an increase of 56% compared to the previous year when total imports were only Rs. 1,867.4 crores.

In fact, the value of imports of seven commodity groups, namely, foodgrains, vegetable oils, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilizer and fertilizer raw materials, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and capital goods increased by the fantastic rate of 90 per cent during 1973- 74 compared to the earlier year 1972—73. As a result, India's balance of trade and foreign exchange position worsened. India's balance of trade, which showed a surplus of Rs. 103.4 crores in 1972—73, turned into a serious deficit of Rs. 437 7 crores in 1973—74.

Sir, I would now come to the jute industry. The cultivators as well as the workers those who are the backbones of this industry, are being exploited mercilessly by the jute barons. With a view to earn more foreign exchange, the cultivators once were told that they would get the price of three maunds of paddy for one maund of jute. Sir, the market price of one maund of paddy is Rs. 50 and according to that, the price of three maunds of paddy is Rs. 150. But, how much our jute cultivators are getting? It is not more than Rs. 50. Therefore, in every transaction our jute growers are being cheated by Rs. 100 per maund.

Sir, I do not know what brand of socialism the Government will bring in this country by allowing this type of naked exploitation over the jute cultivators.

If we come to the other side of the picture, we would be able to find, the same condition has been prevailing over the jute workers. When the jute barons earn Rs. 100 crores by way of profit, the workers are not given their due share in the same. But when the industry faces the slightest of difficulties, it seeks to shift the burden on the workers, in which it receives all support from the Government.

At the time of the withdrawal of th last jute strike it was agreed that there will be no victimisation or retrenchment of workers. But large-scale retrenchments, lay-offs, have already started on the plea that the industry is facing a slump. Since the withdrawal of the strike, about 30,000 *badli* workers other than 'registered' and 'special' *badlies*, have been struck off the rolls and thrown out of employment. Im many jute mills production has been reduced by 15 per cent on the plea of shrinkage of market, and it is apprehended that another 30,000 workers are shortly going to be thrown out of their jobs.

Sir, it is true that jute exports have declined by 9.1 per cent in value from Rs. 250 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 227.4 crores in 1973-74 and for this decline the Government has tried to make responsible the workers, because they *were compelled* to resort to strike. The Government has not taken into consideration the other factors. Firstly, the jute industry is an exploitation oriented industry. It exploits the peasantry as well as the workers. Secondly, the machines which are being used in the industry are out-dated. Thirddly, there are deep-rooted corruption and malpractices in all the spheres of the industry.

Sir, here is a document with me issued by the Secretary of the IJMA, bearing the number 107D, dated 24th March 1975, in which the Secretary has written :

> "During the Jute Delegation's recent visit to North America a large number of complaints were made by hessian importers and bag manufacturers over the slow but definite decline in hessian quality that has become apparent in only the last 6 months.
>
> "While our North American friends are naturally unhappy about poor quality as we understand it in Calcutta, they are particularly distressed over short yardage which they feel is deliberate and can be easily avoided, and is apparently the most common complaint through the United States and Canada today, Bangladesh is meant to be main culprit in this area, but unfortunately many Indian Mills are included in the list of offenders"

This is one of the causes for the decline in Jute trade.

Now I will come to textiles. with regard to the Textile industry, I would say that this industry should be nationalised immediately. At present the installed capacity is not being fully utilised. The machines are out-dated and not being modernised. Shortage of Cotton continues to exist. workers are not getting their living wages. Lay-off and retrenchment have become the order of the day. Due to larger export, the per capita availability has gone down. The most strange part of the industry is this that there is no equalisation of price in respect of Cotton. Day in and day out this matter has been raised in this August House and outside too, from all quarters, irrespective of party affiliation. Though the west Bengal Government is incapable of doing any good to the country, they have also demanded this equalisation of price. The west Bengal textile industry suffers much more than any other part of the country because it has to buy cotton at a higher rate than the rest of India. Is it justice or uniform behaviour on the part of the Centre towards all States?

Now I will pass on to the Tea Industry. Tea, another important traditional commodity in India's export list, has also been in serious difficulties. Tea exports declined in value by Rs. 2.4 crores in 1973-74 compared to the previous year. This was due to a fall in both unit values and volume of exports. The volume or quantum of exports m 1971-72 was 207.4 million Kg. It declined to 193·2 million Kg. in 1972-73 and to 190.3 million Kg. in 1973-74. In terms of value, the decline was from Rs. 156.3 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 147.3 crores in 1972-73 and to Rs. 144.9 crores in 1973-74.

It is well known that a substantial portion of India's tea production and trade are still in the hands of private foreign plantation companies. Despite repeated demands, the Government of India has not taken any action to remove the foreign

[Shri Manoranjan Hazara]

hold on the tea plantation industry. Foreign companies have neglected tea plantations in India, using them only as a means for making quick money. As a result, replanting operations have been seldom undertaken. Large number of tea estates have tea bushes which are overaged, needing immediate re-planting. But the huge sums of money in reserve funds originally kept apart for re-planting have been used up by these foreign concerns to declare dividends to their share-holders abroad. No wonder that the problem of "sick" tea gardens has assumed very serious proportions.

As regards coffee, the entire export trade is in the grip of non-official and private traders. They, in connivance with the marketing and blending companies abroad make enormous profits by some unfair means. This has been revealed in the 139th Report of Public Accounts Committee. So, my suggestion is that hte entire export trades should be done by the Coffee Board

Further, I suggest that the Coffee Board should remain outside the influence of big coffee traders and it should be duly re-constituted in the interest of the country.

About the coir industry, the coir products have been able to get higher export earning despite some reduction in the quantum of goods exported. Yet, the monopolists, merchant exporters and traders have been making a hue and cry about the crisis facing them

In fact, the crisis in the coir industry is a crisis facing the workers and not the owners of big property and merchant exporters They want to introduce machines for having a larger profit. Though a Central Minister assured in the other House that he was against the introduction of machines in the coir industry, despite that, the Government of India, the Coir Board and the Kerala Government with Shri V. T. Thomas as Industry Minister, have joined together in an unholy alliance with Coir monopolists to introduce mechanisation indiscriminately and to protect the interest of capitalists, traders and exporters in the quest for more profits rather than to protect the genuine interest of the coir workers. Thus, the "crisis" in the coir industry is a crisis facing the working class. Unless it is looked into, the coir industry which earns more than Rs. 15 crores of valuable foreign exchange to the nation will be ruined.

Now, I come to the cashew industry. Despite increasing difficulties in getting imported raw cashew, total export earnings of cashew kernels have shown an encouraging trend. The unfortunate fact, however, is that. recently the Cashew Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, which is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring imports of raw cashew from abroad, mainly, African countries, such as, Tanzania and Kenya, has shown its incompetence in undertaking its responsibilities in time. Because of the serious shortage of imported raw cashew, a large number of factories have been closed down, throwing thousands of poorly paid workers out of their employment.

Here again, the limitations of the production base are getting exposed. As is well-known, the cashew industry had entered a period of serious crisis because of the attempts on the part of the cashew traders, merchant exporters and monopolists to decentralise the industry into cottage level units, called "Kundivarappu". It was only after bitter struggles by the cashew workers that the Government decided to step into the industry and initiate a scheme of allocation of imported raw cashew to only eligible units which implement minimum wages and give the legal rights to the workers. Unfortunately, even this scheme is not being implemented properly so that unemployment, under-employment and depression of wages have become the order of the day in this industry which contributes valuable foreign exchange to the nation

Then, there is an instance of corruption. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has published several Market Research Reports which are completely plagiarised Confidential information from Foreign Market Survey Reports has been bodily shifted and put in the IIFT's Market Survey reports without any acknowledgement or reference. For instance, a study on the export potential of Shrimp in USA has used material published in a study by SAMI, an American Market Research agency despite the fact that they had specially stipulated that no part of their repor- should be used by anyone else without prior permission and acknowledgement.

This plagiarised report was done under the guidance of Shri V. Vithal Babu, Deputy Director General of the IIFT against whom there are several other serious charges of corruption, nepotism, favouritism and irregularities in appointments and promotions. The Secretary of the IIFT, Shri I. N. Tandon, is now under suspension and he has been chargesheeted on several counts of irregularities committed in collusion with Shri V. Vithal Babu. I demand that a public inquiry be conducted in to all the charges of corruption against the Deputy Director-General, Shri V. Vithal Babu and Secretary Shri I. N. Tandon, aided by the CBI, if necessary, and they should be suitably punished.

Lastly, I want to say that the balance of trade must be favourable. Otherwise, imports will rise to an unlimited capacity and exports will go down, and as a result of this, Government will be compelled to fill the gap for earning foreign exchange, export more and more and even essential commodities in the country will be exported. This type of trade policy must go otherwise we have no future—if this goes on for an unlimited period.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in developing trade an commerce with Cuba. (1)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for promotion of export of coir, handloom, cashew and fish products. (2)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export natural rubber (3)

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for urgent measures to be taken for the promotion of export of ready-made garment made out of handloom materials. (4)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the expansion and diversification of the work of the Handloom Design Centre in Cannanore, Kerala. (5)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal financial assistance to handloom industry to withstand the present crisis in Kerala due to the crash of the market for crape cloth. (6)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide liberal financial assistance for the stabilisation of traditional export oriented industries like coir, cashew and handloom. (11)]

"That the demand under, the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the crape products of the handloom industry in Kerala. (12)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply sufficient quantity of raw cashew nuts to Kerala for stabilising that industry and to provide employments to workers round they ear. (13)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri C K Chandrappan]

[Need for nationalisation of the sick tea plantations. (14)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to protect the interests of the small coffee producers (15)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs 100'

[Need to take over the export trade (16)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for taking stern measures to enforce quality control in handloom production (17)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to take adequate steps to prevent the powerloom industry from indulging in unhealthy competition with handloom industry by producing materials of the same pattern (18)]

'That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for enforcing an all-India wage policy for the handloom workers (19)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (GHAZIPUR) I beg to move

'That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to remove shortcomings in the management of foreign trade (20)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to promote the export of Indian goods and products (21)]

That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the Cotton Corporation of India to protect the interest of the cotton growers (22)]

'That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Decline of handloom and powerloom indstury (23)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in encouraging Indian Handicrafts (24)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the Jute Corporation in arresting the deterioration of Jute industry (25)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to nationalise foreign trade (26)]

'That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to nationalise textile mills in the country (27)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise tea gardens and foreign tea companies. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to impose ban on sending the profits of the foreign tea companies outside the country. (29)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure workers' participation in the management in all the textile mills owned by private industrialists and the N.T.C. (30)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to Canalise entire trade to the countries which accept rupee payment or Import Indian Goods which are available for export to and import from those countries. (31)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in developing trade and commerce with Cuba. (32)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving jobs to all the handloom weavers and supplying them required quantity of yarns on reasonable price (33)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check recession in mica trade. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production 'be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise the mica mine and trade. (41)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the balck-marketing and smuggling of mica. (42)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enter into agreement with all socialist countries for the export of mica (43)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices for cotton to the cotton-growers. (44)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check serious recession in cotton trade. (45)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more shops for the sale of coarse cloth. (46)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corrupt and fraudulent practices in foreign trade. (47)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to open textile factories in Bihar in the public sector. (48)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the irregularities going on in the textile and yarn factories in the public, private and joint sectors in Bihar. (49)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to permit the Bihar Cotton Mill Private Limited, Phulwari Shariff to instal more spindles for its expansion. (50)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure fair prices to jute growers. (51)]

"That the demand under, the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce uniform wages for handloom workers throughout the country. (52)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export natural rubber. (53)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the import of wines and Luxury goods. (54)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the export of mangoes, bananas and leechis. (55)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black-marketing in cloth. (56)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black-marketing and bungling in the sale of controlled cloth. (57)]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving adequate financial help to the small and medium industrialists and exporters of marine products. (34)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give more powers to Commodity boards. (35)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in prohibiting foreign and Indian monopoly in entering marine products exports industry. (36)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the export and import trade. (37)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the foreign owned tea and rubber plantations. (38)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the sick textile mills. (39)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the new import policy in serving the best interests of the Nation. (58)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-organise and revitalise the State Trading Corporation. (59)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase our trade with socialist countries. (60)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-organise Indian Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. (61)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over jute and textile industry (62)]

"That the demand under the Head "Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise big tyre manufacturing industries both indigenous and foreign which export its products (63)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Maintaining top heavy administration (64)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Not introducing the policy of equalisation of cotton price throughout the country. (65)]

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Hea 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise jute industry (66)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the textile industry (67)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the adverse balance of trade in respect of import and export. (68)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the workers' interests in tea, coffee, coir and cashewnut in dustries. (69)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give substantial financial help to the small and medium entrepreneurs. (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the handloom weavers (71)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also now before the House.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAN (Narasaraopet) : While supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce, I compliment the Commerce Minister and his team of officials for the excellent work done during the year. In spite of the wonderful achievements on the exports side, the trade

[M. Sudarsanam]

balance has become adverse to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. This is because of natural calamities i.e. droughts and various other difficulties. We had to import a lot of foodgrains from other countries at a very high value. We had also to import fertilisers at a very heavy cost. We had also to import oil at a very fantastic price, which is four fold to the normal price. All these factors have been responsible for the adverse balance of trade. The Commerce Ministry alone cannot be responsible for this adverse balance of trade; this is because of the natural calamities and various other factors.

On the export side we showed do better. The international inflation was there and the environment for exports was also very good because of various other global reasons. Still we have to do a lot to create more surpluses. Unless we create more surpluses, we cannot have more exports. Both in the agricultural sector and in the industrial sector, we have to do a lot. We need the support of the State Governments and also the various other Union Ministries to increase the surpluses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. We have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Before he starts, let me remind the hon. members of the rule so that, later on, they do not put me in an awkward position. Rule 55(5) is very clear. It says:

> "There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE (Rajapur) : That is, like a call-attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to convert this into a call-attention. Please do not do that.

18·00 hrs.

I will, therefore, request the hon. Members whose names have come in the ballot to formulate their questions right now and ask a question and not put me later on in an awkward position.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : What are the compelling circumstances for us to be reminded of the rule because a certain amount of latitude is allowed in these debates.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give you the latitude of lengthening the question, but don't stretch it too far.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : All the persons who have come in the ballot are not present. So you please allow me to put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If anyone of them is not present, I will give you a chance.

Shri Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I consider it a proud privilege to initiate this Half-an-hour discussion on the eve of a demonstration that people from the Maharashtra-Karnataka border areas are going to stage before the Parliament tomorrow, to welcome the assurance given by the former Home Minister that the dispute will be settled before the forthcoming General Elections and that an amicable settlement will be arrived at About a thousand persons from the Maharashtra border areas have already come to the capital and they will be submitting a memorandum to the Prime Minister tomorrow. The Prime Minister has already given them an appointment. She will meet the deputation of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti at 3 p.m. and I will be very happy if the discussion that goes on this evening will help the Prime Minister in arriving at a suitable solution.

I might recall that when the situation in the border areas was very tense in December last, in reply to my letter to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister had said in her letter of December 8, 1973—I will only reproduce the last part of her letter which is very relevant:

> "The Home Minister is seized of the general question and will soon take initiative to find a satisfactory solution of the border dispute."

After that, when we found that no fresh efforts were being made, a memorandum that was signed by leaders of all the Parties in the Parliament, was sent to the Prime Minister on 29th December 1973. The memorandum said :

> "We strongly feel that settlement of the border dispute centred on the basis of sound principles without any further delay is the only way to put an end to an ugly fratricidal war between the peoples of these two States. We, therefore, earnestly request you to initiate prompt efforts to settle the border dispute in the wider interests of national integration."

This memorandum was signed by Shri Samar Mukherjee of CPM, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee of Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Shri Hiren Mukherjee of CPI, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra of Cong. (O), Shri H. M. Patel of the then Swatantra Party, Shri Era Sezhiyan of DMK, Shri Sulaiman Sait of the Muslim League, Shri Samar Guha of the Socialist Party, Shri S. B. Giri of the Telangana Praja Samiti, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri of BKD and Mr. P. G. Mavalankar (Independent). In my letter addressed to the Prime Minister, I have said that many Members of the Ruling Congress Party have also expressed their agreement with the Spirit of the memorandum though for technical reasons they have not appended their signatures. This was the background.

After that, a happy development was when a discussion was initiated in the House—again it was an half-an-hour discussion—the then Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshitji, was kind enough to give a categorical assurance after members of the House from both sides repeatedly demanded that a categorical assurance should be made regarding the time limit for the solution of the problem and Shri Uma Shankar Dikshitji then said—and the Prime Minister also later on supported that—on the floor of the House, 'We will try to expedite the solution of the Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute and in no circumstances the solution will be arrived at a stage later than the forthcoming general elections to the Parliament."

Sir, on that occasion, I humorously quipped—I hope, you wont postpone the General Election!' To-day, my fear is because the national emergency is being continued and there is a possibility that the general elections to Lok Sabha might be postponed indefinitely and, if the postponement is indefinite in that case, the solution of the border dispute which has remained pending for the last eighteen years may also remain pending and therefore . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dandavate, earlier at one stage, you said you were apprehensive even of a snap poll.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But apprehensions can be of two types.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But, both the apprehensions are illfounded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The other apprehension is this. If there is snap poll, in that case, they would say that now there is no time. So, both ways there is this difficulty. If there is snap poll to be held, they would have hurriedly said that they are busy in the election and there is no time to the solution. There will be indefinite delay. Their commitment is this that the solution will be before the election. There is greater urgency to this. May I say that you need not link up with the forthcoming Parliamentary elections. Before the election, you should try to settle this issue. In fact, some of my colleagues had suggested that before the task of Delimitation of the Constituencies is completed, before that, if possible, the solution should be arrived at. So, there should be some finality about the time-limit in which the entire problem would be settled.

Sir, very often we have been told that after all, there is Mahajan Commission's Report and once they have given their decision, it should be something like an award. Why is it that democratically all the parties concerned to the dispute do not accept the findings of the Mahajan Commission ? Here, I would like to quote the resolution of the Government of India by which the Mahajan Commission was appointed. It becomes very clear from that Resolution that the Mahajan Commission's Report is not in the form of an award but it is just a recommendation, as a recommendation of any other Commission. When Government of India

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

appointed the Mahajan Commission on 25th October, 1961, the relevant portions of the Resolution said :

> "The Commission shall hear the concerned parties and make its recommendations."

There is no question of an award. But, to just quote a parallel, when the entire reorganisation of the States in the country took place and when the Reorganisation Commission was appointed, they were also informed that they had to make the recommendations. When the recommendations of the States' Reorganisation Commission came before the country, a number of alterations were made in the original recommendations of the Reorganisation Commission. The arguments put forward by the late Pandit Nehru himself was that what the S.R.C. had said were just recommendations and nothing more than that. The Government has the sovereign right even to change the recommendations and, Parliament, has ultimately the sovereign right to make any alteration and take the final decision. That was the statement that was made by the late Pandit Nehru and, I am sure, that his daughter will not adopt a different attitude. I am quite confident about it. Therefore, I hope that that attitude will be taken and the Mahajan Commission's Report will not be treated as an award but it will be treated as a recommendation as any other Commission's recommendation. If there are fallacies, if there are any contradictions, if there are contradictory norms followed in settling different disputes which they have tackled, in that case, all the contradictions will have to be resolved by the Government.

Sir, my quarrel with the Government is that they are trying to took at the problems of the Maharashtra - Karnataka border dispute or, for that matter, any other solution to the dispute, on the basis of political expediency and not on the basis of sound uniform principles. The more you try to settle the disputes in this country on the basis of political expediency, the more trouble will be created and more contradictions will be developed. Therefore, it is in the interests of the national integration that you must try to evolve certain uniform sound principles so that even if an unfavourable report goes against any particular linguistic group, you can tell them that there are uniform sound principles which were evolved for the application to all the disputes throughout the country and, on the basis of these sound principles, once for all, we have settled the matter and there would be no change at all.

Unfortunately, the more you try to evade the evolution of sound and uniform principles for the solution of disputes, more and more linguistic tensions take place and people like us who want national integration to take place are very much disturbed by these engineered tensions in the country which ultimately harm the national integration in the country.

Sir I just would like to briefly mention about some of the contradictions. Sir, Karnataka State was involved in two types of disputes. There was a dispute over Kasergode and on the Maharashtra border, there was a dispute regarding Belgaum and so many other areas like Karwar, Supa and other areas. What types of norms the Mahajan Commission tried to apply ? You will be surprised and shocked to know that as far as Kasergode is concerned, the Mahajan Commission says that concsecutively three Assembly elections have been won by the protagonists of Mysore, and therefore, Kasargode should be included as an integral part of Karnataka State, the former Mysore State. What happened in Belgaum, the bone of contention ? In Belgaum, Sir, right from 1957, in all the elections, the representative, the candidate, of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti has won by an overwhelming majority. They won in 1957, they won in 1962, then won in 1967 and when there was the so-called Indira wave in the country, the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, Shri Balwant Sainak won by an overwhelming majority and I said in a humurous vein that if throughout the country there was Indira wave, as far as the border areas of Maharahstra were concerned, there was Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti wave ; one wave has been able to over-power the other wave. That is why, in spite of the victory of the Congress Party in Karnataka as well as Maharashtra, in this border area of Maharashtra, Shri Balwant Sainak was able to win the elections by an over whelming majority. For Kasargode, people's wishes were accepted in the form of the verdict in the election In the case of Belgaum, in spite of the repeated victories of Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, the issue is completely side-tracked.

As far as relative majority is concerned—*I will briefly mention*—in 1951 census, the Marathi population in Belgaum was more than 51% and at a later stage, by manipulation of certain areas of cantonment and township, it was brought down to 46%. But, even then, in areas like Belgaum, the largest majority group is that of the Marathi speaking population. In spite of that, Belgaum does not become part and parcel of Maharashtra as also other areas like Karwar, Supa and other areas.

You must set up certain norms—the wishes of the people, geographic contiguity, relative majority and so many other factors. Therefore, the important factors will be geographic contiguity, relative majority, village as a unit and people's wishes. If these norms are accepted, I am sure, you will be able to find out a workable solution. Sir, occasionally, a lot of reports go on coming up. Maharashtra Times has reported some time back that probably the Government of India has already taken the decision that the crucial Bel-gaum city, where the Maharashtra Ekikarane Samiti has won all the elections, would probably become part and parcel of Karnataka and that some adjustments will be made as far as other villages are concerned. Sir, Belgaum is the crux of the problem, where they have won all the elections. If the wishes of the people have been accepted in Kasargod, how can the wishes of the people be flouted in Belgaum ? That is the plain and simple question that I would like to put before you.

Sir, repeated references are made that the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka must try to find out a solution. But, Sir, left to themselves, they will not be able to find out a solution at all. The other day, when the Members of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, about thousand in number, marched to the Maharashtra State Assembly, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra showed the courtesy of addressing these members who had come from the border areas, and publicly, he has given them an assurance that "if any formula is put before us, unless I take the consent of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, unless I consult them, unless I consult the leaders of the opposition parties, I will not make any commitment to the Centre". For the first time, a very categorical commitment has been given to the people of Maharashtra by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He cannot go back from that commitment. Therefore, do not leave it to them. When the Chief Minister of Maharashtra himself says 'I am not going to be the final arbiter ; even if the proposal comes from the Centre, I will consult the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti first' it is very clear that even the Centre will have to reckon with the power of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, which is the representative organ of the Marathi-speaking people of Maharashtra-Karnataka boarder areas, and therefore, they will have to be consulted. You sit with them. There is no sense in sitting merely with the Chief Ministers. They will not be able to deliver the goods. You remember, even at the time of bilingual Bombay, the Chief Minister told you that they will work out a solution. Mr. Chavan told you that the will work out a bigger bilingual State of Bombay. But, ultimately, when people were on the side of creating a State of Samyukta Maharashtra and a State of Gujarat the wishes of the Chief Ministers did not reign supreme but the wishes of the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra reigned supreme. That is the history from which you will have to learn the lesson. Therefore, do not leave the matter to the wishes of the Chief Ministers, but, leave them to the wishes of the people of Maharashtra and the wishes of the people in Karnataka. That is the way the problem has to be tackled.

In conclusion, I will say that there is one economic consequence of this particular pending issue. If you go to Belgaum and so many other areas, you will find that whether the people belong to the Kannada-speaking group or to the Marathi-speaking group there are among them stalwarts of the freedom struggle who have suffered in the freedom struggle. There are men like Baburau Thakur and Dr. Yalgi. These are the men who have suffered imprisonment in the freedom struggle. They would like to participate in the mainstream of the political life. They would like to participate in the reconstruction of the country ; they would not like to reconstruct Belgaum only, they would like to reconstruct the entire country

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

But they always tell us that when plans are being formulated, when the country is attacked, when tensions are built up in the country, these of us who are freedom struggle leaders, who would like to devote ourselves to the task of national reconstruction and integration are bogged down in small problems which are created by the Governments of both the States. We do not want the people of Karnataka and the people of Maharashtra to fight'.

Therefore, in the interest of national integration and in order to bring the people of both the areas into the mainstream of our political life because with this matter kept pending neither Karnataka nor Maharashtra has any stake in building up educational institutions, in having economic development, it is necessary to find a solution to this problem. Now you find that even when sanctions are made, they remain unspent. I pointed out on one occasion that when some grants were made for some small irrigation project by the Central Government to the Karnataka Government, since the area happens to be disputed they did not spend those amounts in the border areas because they were not sure where the area would be at a later stage. As a result, economic development is also kept pending there. This is the economic consequence of keeping the dispute pending.

Therefore, from the point of national integration, from the point of view of respecting the democratic wishes of the people, from the point of view of the sound principles that have been evolved and from the point of view of ensuring better and speedy economic development of the border areas as a part and parcel of India as an entire entity, it is very necessary that this dispute should be settled quickly. Without striking any partisan note at all—on both sides of the House, we have certain common points of view—I would earnestly make this request to the Home Minister. Let him expedite the matter so that an early solution is arrived at which will be on the basis of firm and sound principles.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli) : The country was glad when the Prime Minister made an announcement and assured as that the then Union Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, would take the initiative to find a satisfactory solution to this vexed border dispute. The country was expecting that a solution on the basis of sound and recognised principles would be found.

I was glad to know and hear from the then Home Minister when he intervened in the half an hour discussion held last year and said that the gap had been narrowed down, some alternative proposals had been made twice or thrice and some amicable settlement was being worked out. Now this process has been carried on by our present Home Minister, Shri Reddy. I am not in a position to know to what extent he has been able to narrow this particular gap between the two sides. I think and I hope that our present Home Minister would be able to build a bridge of goodwill over this gap. If he succeeds in the matter, I for one would call him not Shri Brahmananda Reddy but Shri Sarvananda Reddy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will joint him.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : People living in the disputed area heaved a sense of satisfaction when it was categorically stated that a solution would be found 'well before the 1976 parliamentary elections.' I underline this word 'well before'. We take for granted that elections are not going to be held before 1976. So, what do the Government mean by this phrase 'well before the 1976 parliamentary elections'? In order to relieve the tension and insecurity that is being felt by the people in that area, this decision should be taken as expeditiously as possible.

I have received a letter from my friend Shri Saynak who is at present a member of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti in the Karnataka Assembly. I quote a few sentences from this letter 12th February 1975 :

"काश्मीरचा प्रश्न सुटला आहे. आता आमचा सीमा प्रश्न तेवढा शिल्लक राहिला आहे. किती दिवस तुम्ही आम्हाला लढावयाला सांगणार आहांत. आमची आमरण उपोषण करून मरण्याचीही तयारी आहे."

It means: "the Prime Minister and the country had been able to solve the Kashmir problem. The vexed border dispute is still remaining. How long are you expecting us to carry on the struggle in this way ? We are even prepared to undertake fast unto death." He is one of my good friends. On many occasions we do disagree, particularly on the manner in which this particular question would be solved. We the Congress Members from Maharashtra in Parliament, in fact all the Congress Members believe that the Prime Minister has the capacity and the will to decide this issue amicably and expeditiously. At the same time I must confess that I personally and Members from the Maharashtra respect the sentiments expressed by Mr. Saynak in this letter. Now I would ask one or to questions of the Home Minister.

When Karnataka State was renamed from Mysore to Karnataka all the Karnataka people were rejoicing at this renaming. We also respect the sentiments of those persons. On that very day then the whole of Karnataka was celebrating, I had been invited to one of the places *viz.* Mangsuli which was situated in the disputed area and people residing there celebrated it as *suthak diwas*, mourning day. I want to know from the Karnataka Chief Minister. I also expressed my sentiments in that meeting. I want to know the Government's reaction also. Why does the Karnataka Government want to retain the area in Karnataka when the prople residing in that area are unwilling to remain in Karnataka ?

Secondly the then Home Minister had assured that he would take the concerned MPs into confidence, not on the floor of the House but in discussions in sorting out the problem. I want to know from the present Home Minister and the Government whether efforts would be made to associate the concerned M.Ps. My constituency, Sangli, borders on Karnataka. There may be some **M.**Ps who were elected from Karnataka **who**se constituencies might be bordering Maharashtra. Would such M.Ps. be associated in the decision-making process ? When we represent the wishes of the people, we want to convey those wishes and feelings to the powers here who decide the matter. They may be having consultations with the Chief Minister concerned, but the MPs also should be taken into confidence while deciding the matter.

I request the Government to decide this issue as expeditiously as possible. I welcome the morcha of the people numbering about a thousand, who have come all along from the disputed border area. I fully share their sentiments and expect that the Government will respond to their feelings.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Sir, this discussion arises out of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1277 dated 20-11-74. The reply was :

> "Efforts in evolving an equitable solution which would command maximum acceptability are actively proceeding."

This is the usual modality of the Government to say the least or sometimes nothing at all. Most of us do appreciate that the decisions should find maximum acceptability and all the efforts are being made, but it does not say anything. This was on 20-11-74. The previous discussion for half an hour took place on 19-8-74 with reference to a question to which a similarly vague and non committal answer had been given—Started Question by Shri Shankar Rao Savant on 24-7-74. As far as the essence of the replies to Mr. Savant on all the three occasions, including the half-hour discussion on 19-8-74 is concerned, we are not in any confusion. But we are in a confusion, like all mortals would be, about what was stated by the then Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit on 19-8-74. The discussion was held in identical circumstances. My hon. friend Prof. Dandavate, Mr. Dhamankar and all of us were there including Mr. Sawant. It was an open debate. At the fag end, when there was no possibility of putting any further questions without interrupting the debate, we were told by the then Home Minister—

> "Our friend Mr. Savant was mostly giving the history etc. of the dispute. He and other hon. members had referred to the Mahajan Report. I do not understand the logic of referring to the Mahajan Report. Mahajan report was after all made by the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A better reputed person or a higher judicial authority could not have been found." Then he added the sentence, Sir : "But what happened?"

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He accepted the supremacy of the Parliament over the judiciary.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : What happened was that the subsequent part of the sentence was a complete somersault from what was said earlier. It was a volte face. What he says later is this :

> "Although it was said earlier that both the parties, particularly Maharashtra, wanted that the decisions or the award or the recommendation of the Mahajan Commission should be final and binding, it was not accepted so; and for good reasons."

I would repeat the words 'for good reasons'. I would ask, "Whose good reasons ?" When did this wisdom dawn on the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India? I will quote the 'good reasons' in brief :

> "If Maharastra thought that their case had not been fairly considered, the Central Government found that there was some force in that argument."

This is the first time, to be fair to all concerned, that we were absolutely taken by surprise ; and the rules of parliamentary procedure did not provide for the redressal on the spot. A senior parliamentarian and respected person like Mr. Hanumanthaiya was also present. He was also not able to function effectively in the given frame of reference. I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to say whether the position as stated by his esteemed predecessor, our venerated Uma Shankar Dikshit Ji, Stands as it stood on the 19th August 1974, or does the reply to the answer which is under debate now—which only states what was stated in reply to the Starred Question; and does the present reply that "the matter is under active consideration for the maximum acceptability", go back on the *ex tempore, impromptu*, statement at the time of the discussion on half-an-hour debate on the 19th August 1974—*i.e.* has there been any change ? Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the timing of the decision to be taken is concerned, there is no dispute, *viz.* "Before the next general elections." If the Government of India, in its wisdom, wants to have the decision now, wants to take it tomorrow or the day after, or before the next general elections, it is absolutely within their wisdom as well as within their competence ; on that there is no dispute. But if you are going to base your decision on the statement that "there are good reasons" which was sprung as a surprise on us. I would like to make a point which the hon. Minister might make clear. This is not the first award. You call it as a commission or by any other name. Rose will smell as sweet by any other name. (*Interruptions*). I hope I am not provoking This is absolutely an academic discussion. The report of Mr. Mahajan, the worthy father of our colleague Mr. Vikram Mahajan, has been prepared after great pains ; if you see the report, which gives the list of persons and associations who have sent memoranda to the Commission on Maharashtra—Mysore—Kerala Boundary Dispute, it runs from 1 to 2240 pages. It is completely categorized. There is also the list of memoranda presented to the Commission on Maharashtra—Kerala dispute running to 1292 pages. The list of persons, and organizations which gave evidence, after making a tremendous amount of effort, before the Maharashtra—Mysore—Kerala Commission, contains a staggering figure, *viz.* 3218 Pages.

A superhuman work has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it more than the votes cast ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : So far as votes cast is concerned, one may win or lose a seat by a margin of one vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may better urge that point. As a lawyer, I may say that would be a better point.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The point which Prof. Madhu Dandavate raised was about the electoral results. I am personally a very good friend of Shri Neelakanta Desai of Kanapur, having worked with him in my elections. I will come to the operative part later on.

The hon. Minister had stated, for good reasons, "we are going to change the Mahajan report", a report which in categorical terms stated that the claims of the town of Belgaum is disallowed and the city is not recommended for transfer to the State of Maharashtra. A Supreme Court judge in unequivocal terms has solved this problem with no ambiguity in his report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Like the Golak Nath case.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : This was once after in 1955 the States Reorganisation Commission has put its stamp.

The whole history of Mahatashtra Karnataka bounday dispute is so well-known, that time and again the same case has been raised, replies have been given in identical situations, till the 19th August 1974, when the Home Minister said that he is going to modify the Mahajan Report. Are you going to modify it on the same grounds as Professor Dandavate stated, namely, grounds of political expediency, and that too simply because Karnataka is a small State with 27 M.Ps. while Maharashtra is amongst the six major States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, who virtually command a majority in this House ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ours is only 45 as against 27.

SHRI B. V NAIK : States with more than 40 M.Ps are running the whole country. We are less than three dozens

MR. CHAIRMAN : One Shri B. V. Naik is equivalent to so many others.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Chair has been kind enough to say that.

Now Belgaum has been made into a status symbol, a prestige issue. Here I am raising the larger question. It does not matter whether Karnataka is a party to the dispute. Here is the report of the Chief Justice, which was given after the report of the S.R.C. Now the Home Minister as the responsibility to decide this question. Let him decide it the way he likes. But, let him not spring a surprise. Last time what happened was that he sprung a surprise at the fag end. I think that will put down completely the credibility of the Central Government. I say that it may happen in many States. May be, it is happening in Karnataka today, in Maharashtra tomorrow and in another State the day after. This bringing up of a surprise is what hurts us. We were all taken by surprise.

The question is the maximum acceptability. Here you have first to cut the Guardian knot before you go to the other States.

In regard to Khanapur, I represent that area. As I rightly said, they are my friends. In 1971 we all were together. In 1972 the local legislator, Mr. Sardesai, who got elected after defeating our ruling Congress candidate said that except in respect of this Maharashtra issue, he was in absolute identity with the views of our Government and party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did you ever contest for the Assembly election from Khanapur ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am reinforcing your statement. About Khanapur, the verdict is that so many villages from Khanapur should join Maharashtra. I happen to be a worthy representative from that area. I am not contesting it. Therefore, why are you not accepting the principle of first minimising the area of divergence, reducing the area of differences ? Why not the hon. Minister accept the recommendations of Mr. Mahajan in pieces at least about these villages, in instalments, in small volumes, leaving the major problems aside ? They can be solved by stages. Is it not possible for you ?

Prof. Dandavate in a brilliant piece of oratory said that he did not mind what happened, but then he roundly accused and condemned Mr. Mahajan, Mr. Mahajan, coming from Himachal Pradesh, is a former Chief Justice of India, on whose verdict many people may have been hanged or saved from the gallows. So, why is he to be condemened ? How can this double think be permitted ? Is it not playing hypocrisy. First he says let any decision be taken, and then he says that this Report of Mr. Mahajan is absolutely untrue, false etc., because of electoral results. If we have to take electoral results as the only guideline for demarcating our boundaries, for making distinction between one area and the other, writing off all past history, then I think no national boundary will be *pucca* or secure. There will be no border areas without friction. Electoral results should not, therefore, be made the criterion for this purpose.

Taking it for granted for the Maharashtrians are in larger number in Belgaum, why don't you trust us to take as good care, if not better care, of the Maharashtrians in Belgaum than they are

[Shri B. V. Naik]

taken care of in Satara or Sangli or other places ? It is for this purpose that the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner and other things are there. Therefore, being an integrated Indian like you, Mr. Chairman, having become a distinct indianised entity, not feeling uncomfortable whether in Nasik or Poona or Banaras or Bombay or Bangalore, I do not attach much importance to these linguistic and other affiliations, but we should take into consideration administrative convenience, the existing divisional headquarters, district Headquarters, taluka headquarters etc. All of a sudden, after 25 years of history of free India, one fine morning we should not tell them to go here or there. That will disrupt the whole system.

I hope I have tried to be objective. If out of circumstances and compulsions I have been a bit more than duly critical of Shri Umashankar Dikshit, I may kindly be forgiven. I apologise for it in my personal capacity, but in my political capacity what I have said is the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dhamankar. Kindly ask only a question.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : My case has been very effectively argued by my hon. friend Shri Naik. He has pointed that the then Home Minister very clearly stated that there was force in the argrument put forward by the Maharashtrians. The election results are there. For 15 years this issue has been kept pending. I do not know if the Government feels that by keeping issues pending, they will evaporate and there will remain no issues. It is not possible. For 15 years continuously, these friends from the border areas are striving hard to see that the issue is settled once and for all.

My hon. friend, Shri B. V. Naik, just now said, you solve it by piecemeal. I would request the hon. Home Minister not to solve it by piecemeal. Take a firm decision and see that there is no more issue left between Karnataka and Maharashtra. It should be solved on some principles which should be applicable for all the issues that are still pending. On some principles, the issue should be settled and it should be settled once and for all.

The Mahajan Commission's Report was not an award. The then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, also very clearly said that it was a report and the Government was not bound to accept it in toto. Some recommendations are accepted when the reports are submitted by even the Judges of the Supreme Court. It is not binding on the Government to accept the report in toto. If the Government feels that certain recommendations are acceptable, the Government accepts them and certain recommendations are not accepted.

This issue has been kept pending for the last 15 years. A feeling has been created on the borders, on both sides, in Kolhapur and Sangli on one side and in Belgaum, on the other side, and the people feel that they are second-rate citizens and that step-motherly treatment is being meted out to them. The people from Maharashtra side feel that Marathi schools are being closed on the Karnataka side and, at the same time, the people from the Karnataka side feel that Kannada schools are being closed on the Maharashtra side. It is not a very heatlthy thing to continue. The people must feel that they are one with other people. How will they feel like that ? It is only when they are living in an atmosphere where they feel that they are treated at equal level with others. This feeling of second-rate citizenship or step-motherly attitude is very ruinous and dangerous from the point of national integrity.

I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that this issue is settled on some principles and that too as promised by the then Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, before the next General Elections and there should not be any border issue between Maharashtra and Karnataka and the people on both sides should live as borthers and held towards the development of not only both the areas but also help towards the development of the country.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter has come up on the floor of Parliament quite a few times. The House will appreciate that the issue of a border dispute between the States is a fairly complex one. Any objective consideration of the merits of the matter often times gets clouded by sentiment and other emotions.

Now, as you are all aware, after the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, Maharashtra Government raised an objection in the Zonal Council meeting and various attempts were later on made to resolve the issue both in discussoins with the Chief Ministers concerned and even at other levels. You are also aware that there was an attempt to resolve it by discussion between the States themselves or the representatives of the States themselves. There were two persons on behalf of the Karnataka Government and two persons on behalf of the Maharashtra Government. They discussed the matter. But, unfortunately, the representatives of each Government stated the positions which their Governments themselves had taken. Ultimately the Mahajan Commission was appointed. Unfortunately, after the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission were published, it has been found that they have not received that universal accepatability. Therefore, it was stated on the floor of this House that, so far as the positive recommendations made by the Mahajan Commission were concerned, they should be accepted. As has been stated earlier on the floor of this House by the Prime Minister in 1970 or thereabout, what a Commission like the Mahajan Commission can do is to make only recommendations. But it has also been said that those recommendations must be given the best of consideration that the Government can give. That is the position which none of us disputes. It is not as if the Government were not anxious to resolve it, if possible, with possibilities of wider acceptance. Later, some proposals were formulated and communicated to the respective Governments. But, unfortunately, the Governments, both Karnataka and Maharashtra, were not agreeable to that formulation and as usual, as can be expected, they stated or reiterated their earlier stand or points of view. Therefore, in this context, my predecessor, Shri Umashankar Dikshit, the Prime Minister and myself, after I came into this Ministry, have been making efforts to find something which would command the maximum acceptability. It should also be stated that, in matters of this kind, it would be very difficult to expect the complete agreement of the Chief Ministers concerned. However, it should be our effort and our endeavour to continue these efforts and speak to the Chief Ministers concerned. It is true that the opinion of the people also counts to some extent and, as a representative of public opinion in each State, naturally, the Governments or the Chief Ministers would also figures very much in the discussions.

When we look into this problem, I quite agree, at any rate, I will not disagree, if hon Prof. Madhu Dandavate or my friend, Shri Dhamankar or my friend Shri Naik say, if the, decision, whatever it may be, creates a feeling that it is a political one because of political expediency or because of the pressure of any particular group or because of the strength of the M.Ps coming from each State, then it is possible that we may be treading a ground which will involve us in greater difficulties. Therefore, any approach to this problem should be as objective as possible and, if possible, gather as much acceptability as possible from the respective States and, at the same time, command credibility amongst other sections of the people who may not be directly involved in this affair. Unfortunately, sometimes, when friends make their poits here to the general proposition, namely, that this should be based on some acceptable principles, to that extent, is all right, but...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dandavate's Question was why don't you accept the well-known principle of people's verdict being acceptable in this case also ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : I will come to that before I go to the other one.

In matters of this type, it would be wise if one has to take into account the volume of opinion in a disputed area. But, if you base your decision on the election results, probably, in my opinion, it will lead to greater difficulties not only here but elsewhere as well.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : We have done that in the case of Goa.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Goa is a different thing. That was an opinion poll. This is not on parallel with Goa. You have stated your position.

They have stated their positions.

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

19.00 hrs.

In border disputes if emotions are built in on account of language and various other factors and if elections are alone to guide the decision, in my humble opinion, it will lead to farfetched difficulties not only in this area... (*interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sorry to interrupt you. None of us suggested that the election results alone should determine this particular dispute but also the geographic contiguity, religious majority, wishes of the people, family and the village as a unit.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : No, I am coming to that. So far as that aspect which the Chairman has put is concerned, you have mentioned that and even Shri Naik has also mentioned it just now. If you would obviously conclude that if that type of thing were to be adopted, there is no need for any committee or Commission or discussion with anybody at all. I do think, if you reflect for a while on that question, you would yourself feel that it is a very unsafe thing and very undependable thing. There can not be any rule about. Certainly, the volume of opinion should also be taken into consideration. Of course, I need not go into it. As I have said just now and as has been stated earlier also in this House, so far as positive recommendations of the Mahajan Commission are concerned, they should be accepted. It has been made clear even earlier.

Therefore, it has been our attempt or our endeavour to see that a decision, whatever it may be, ultimately is not based on more political expediency but based on some rationale approach to this problem. It has been stated by you, Mr. Dandavate—you were referring to the memorandum submitted by several leaders of the parties.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By all.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : May be by all. Absolutely, nobody has any quarrel when the principles are Stated. But, in stating the principles also, we have to be very careful in seeing to it that a certain principle does not lead to a more bitter controversy.

Now, you may also remember that against a total of 868 villages claimed by Maharashtra, the Commission had made positive recommendations for the transfer of 264 villages covering an area of about 656 square miles with a total population of about 2.81 lakhs, of which over 79% is Marathi speaking. Though the claim of Karnataka was for 528 villages, the then Government of Bombay, at one stage, offered to transfer to Karnataka 260 villages. The Mahajan Commission had made positive recommendations for the transfer of 247 villages covering an area of about 1368 square miles with a population of 3.49 lakhs, of which about 58% are Kannada speaking. Now, I do not think it would be advantageous to take the suggestion of my hon. friend, Mr. Naik, to solve this problem by stages. I would seem inclined to agree with my friend, Mr. Dhamankar, that whatever the decision may be, it would be good if the dispute is settled . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Once and for all.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Once and for all, if you want to add that word.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You accepted that word.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Therefore, now, I will come to the main thing. I would like to take the House into confidence and express the hole that some consensus on the basic features of our present approach may not be difficult. In the first place, we had made it clear that the positive recommendations of the Mahajan Commission, which I said earlier and which was stated earlier also in this House for transfer of territories from one State to another State, should be implemented. So far as this aspect is concerned, there has not been any serious controversy. The second aspect regarding which also there is no serious controversy, is that any further adjustments to be made, should be only on the basis of continuity of the areas in question. Both of you agree. Thirdly, for any given administrative unit to qualify for transfer, the majority of persons inhabiting it should be speakers of the language on whose behalf the transfer is sought.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are almost agreed.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Now, this approach, Sir, may require to be qualified in the interest of some major developmental projects or administrative convenience. It is the implications of this approach that are still under consideration. We have every reason to hope that proposals based on the above would find maximum acceptability and would be equitable to all concerned.

Now, in this connection, I may also submit that some conflicting reports, mutually conflicting reports, are appearing in the Maharashtra Press as well as in the Karnataka Press. I would appeal to all sections of the House, to the people in this area and to the local Press, not to give publicity to mere speculations and not to give credence to such speculative reports.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not to queer the pitch.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : As has been rightly said by Mr. Dhamankar, whatever, you do, Sir, naturally, there are bound to be lingusitic minorities. Whatever you do, whatever is the decision, there are bound to be minorities, in each area, either under the Maharashtra Government or under the Karnataka Government.

It is in this connection that at every zonal council meeting—recently, we had the Southern and Eastern Zonal Council meetings—it has been specifically and pointedly mentioned to the Chief Ministers that much of our trouble in border areas is due to the fact that there is grievances among the people of the minority group, that opportunity is not being given, that developmental work is not taken care of, that in educational and technical institutions, they have not been given seats and even small children are not given the benefit of education in their mother tongue and that opportunities are not being afforded by the respective States, mentioned in this regard.

It is these things, in my opinion, that not only generate but increase the volume of emotions also in this regard. Therefore, it has been my effort, and in fact the Prime Minister had written to the two Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka, that in this matter particular attention should be paid by the Chief Ministers to see that this grievance is not nursed by the minority groups in those areas. This is absolutely necessary. In all areas in our country, there are bound to be minority groups in the border of each and every State. In fact, it is my appeal and my submission also that the Chief Ministers concerned or the Education Ministers concerned should take a very generous view of this matter. A few lakhs spent or a few admissions given or a few jobs given to these minority groups will not only give satisfaction to these minorities but also, in my experience, in my opinion, give more strength to the Chief Ministers concerned. After all, minorities look to the Government for protection for many other things more than the majority and, therefore, it should be the special concern of the Chief Ministers concerned to pay much attention and give no scope for the minority representatives or minorities to nurse any complaint.

I certainly join my friend, Shri Dhamankar, in appealing to you all and to other representatives and to all organisations in this connection—that whatever be the decision—I can make it abundantly clear to you—the Government of India will not be guided by any other consideration except certain principles which cannot be doubted very much, and you should help...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Very much.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : ... all of you should help to see that an atmosphere is created where they live and continue to live as brothers and work for the benefit of that State in which they live.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not answered one queustion. What is your concept of 'well before the next elections'? That was asked by many members. They would like to know.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The Chair seems to be very much involved in this question.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : As I have submitted already, it is our endeavour and sincere effort to solve this matter as early as possible, as soon as possible (*Interruptions*). I mean it, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That 'soon' is definitely before the elections.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Let us all hope so.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Now it is going back.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 22, 1975/*Vaisakha* 2, 1897 (*Saka*).

GIPN—S6—9 L SS (ND)/75—7-7-75—978